THIRTY-EIGHTH-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1901

WITH

APPENDICES.

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SECTION IV.—JAILS.—No remarks.

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1. In accordance with the ruling in Government Notification No. 4942 of 16th July 1901 in the Revenue Department an additional district, Lárkhána, has been created from parts of the Karáchi and Shikárpur Districts in the Province of Sind.

The designation "Shikárpur District" has been altered to "Sukkur" as notified in Government Resolution No. 7448 of 23rd October 1901 in the Revenue Department.

2. The village birth and death registers were examined by the vaccination staff and reports sent to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of the discrepancies discovered.

The number of omissions discovered by the staff of the Sanitary Department in 1901 was—

		Births.	Deaths.
In Western Registration District	...	... 36	4
In Central do.	...	... 320	62
In Southern do.	...	... 593	53
In Gujarát do.	...	... 336	88
In Sind do	...	... 381	3

In the Western Registration District discrepancies were reported only where there were more than three in any one register. This order has been cancelled.

These omissions were brought to the notice of the Revenue and Municipal authorities by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and the defaulters were either fined or warned.

In the City of Bombay no prosecutions for failure to report the births of children were instituted.

The present defective condition of birth registration in Urban Circles is due to the fact that Municipal bye-laws imposing punishment on person failing to report domestic occurrences are allowed to remain a dead letter and until prosecutions are instituted and fines inflicted on all defaulters no improvement can be expected.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN VITAL STATISTICS.

3. The European Census population of 1901 in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, is 18,804. During the year 1901, 217 births and 251 deaths were recorded against 260 and 373 in 1900. A birth-rate of 11·54 per mille against 14·06 in 1900 and a death-rate of 13·35

against 20·17. By sexes 120 males and 97 females were born against 150 and 110 in 1900, and as regards deaths 162 males and 89 females died against 222 and 151 in 1900. The very low birth-rate among Europeans is due to the excessive proportion of the male element in that population.

4. The Eurasian Census population of 1901 is 6,557. During the year 1901 the births registered were 133 against 149 in 1900 and deaths 180 against 247, the rates being 22·84 per mille against 17·49 in 1900 and 27·15 against 28·99. Of those born, 66 were males and 67 females against 79 and 70 in 1900; as regards deaths, 95 males and 85 females died against 125 and 122 in 1900.

Native Population—Vital Statistics.

Births.

Number of registered births.

5. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1901, there were 465,647 births registered against 505,662 in 1900. The recorded births for the year under report were less by 40,015 than the number registered in the previous year, and also less by 177,067 than the decennial mean ending 1900. In only eight districts, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Bijápur, Sukkur, Lárkhána and Upper Sind Frontier, did the number of births exceed the deaths.

The recorded birth-rate for the year was 25·19 per mille, the lowest for the past ten years, against 26·87 in 1900 and a decennial mean of 34·15, a result probably due to weakness induced by famine. The number of births recorded during the year is less in every Collectorate than in the previous year except Khándesh, City of Bombay, Ahmednagar, Broach, Kaira and the Upper Sind Frontier.

6. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, attributes the low birth-rate recorded in Thar and Párkar district as probably due to the exodus caused by scarcity.

Births by sexes.

7. There were 242,382 male and 223,265 female births recorded during the year against 262,837 and 242,825 in 1900. From Annual Form No. I, Appendix III, it will be seen that for every 100 female births 108·56 male births were recorded during the year.

Births by years.

8. The following statement shows the number of births recorded in each year since 1891:—

1891	... 682,677
1892	... 650,667
1893	... 664,305
1894	... 660,268
1895	... 674,304
1896	... 691,847
1897	... 629,693
1898	... 582,371
1899	... 685,348
1900	... 505,662
1901	... 465,647

Births by months.

9. The monthly distribution of births in 1901, as compared with 1900 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years, is given in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mean for 10 years 1891 to 1900	50,952	47,373	52,676	53,428	55,797	56,287	56,695	55,912	54,633	55,586	53,201	51,172	642,714
1900	50,848	46,985	52,976	50,936	49,960	43,785	40,772	37,970	34,792	33,902	32,325	30,411	505,662
1901	29,758	25,349	24,840	25,870	29,082	32,893	41,698	47,592	49,733	54,554	52,605	51,673	465,647

The greatest number (54,554) was registered in the month of October and the least (24,840) in March. The highest and lowest registrations in 1900 occurred in the months of March and December.

It is of interest to note that the effect of famine on the birth-rate began to show itself in April 1900, reached its climax in March 1901, and passed off in December 1901, when the birth-rate again reached the mean of the previous ten years.

Birth-rates in urban and rural population.

10. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were 22·72 and 25·57 against 23·72 and 27·30 in 1900. Except in the Collectorates of Thána, Ratnágiri, Surat, Kaira, Panch Maháls, and throughout Sind the birth-rates were higher among the rural than the urban population. The difference is very marked in the Poona Collectorate where the rural birth-rate is 29·63 against 11·70 among the urban.

Plague had doubtless a certain effect in producing this result, as many families were sent away and the very severe outbreak of 1900, when 4,325 deaths occurred, would show its effect on the birth-rate of 1901 ; but the chief cause is defective registration, no prosecution being instituted under the existing bye-laws. Defaulters may be discovered, but at present it appears to be no one's duty to prosecute.

11. In one táluka the birth-rate was between 40 and 50 per mille. In 17 rural registration circles it was between 35 and 40 per mille, in 46 it was between 30 and 35, in 105 it ranged from 20 to 30, and in 52 it was below 20 per mille, a further falling off as compared with last year, when in 9 tálukas the birth-rate was between 40 and 50, and in 23 between 35 and 40.

12. Out of 56 towns and 7 cantonments in the Presidency, 1 had a birth-rate exceeding 40 per mille. Poona, Gogho, Karád, Panvel, Sátára, Bombay, Bulsár, Belgaum, Alibág, Ahmedabad and Kalyán Towns and Ahmedabad, Deoláli and Ahmednagar Cantonments have very low birth-rates.

Still-born.

13. During the year 1901, 8,688 children were registered as still-born against 8,414 in 1900, the percentage being 1·86 against 1·66. Of these 4,922 were males and 3,766 females against 4,644 and 3,770, respectively, in 1900. The City of Bombay gives a high percentage of still-born to born alive, *viz.*, 16·05 per cent. There are no statistics available to show whether illegitimacy has anything to do with this extraordinary high rate; but this point is an interesting one, the Municipal Executive Health Officer is of opinion that it is mostly due to the prevalence of plague as well as to the laborious occupations of females working under very trying circumstances in Mills, Factories and Building operations.

14. The Collectorate of Kánara has the next highest percentage of still-born, 704 against 569 in 1900, and the percentage to born alive is 5·15 against 3·80 in 1900, and is due to well-known climatic causes.

15. There is a marked increase in the number of "still-born" in the City of Bombay and in the Collectorates of Kolába, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Ahmedabad, Karáchi and Sukkur.

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

16. Among the Native population in the rural town and cantonment circles in the Presidency, 6,86,134 deaths were registered during the year 1901. In 1900, 1,318,783 deaths, or 6,32,649 more than in 1901, were recorded.

The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1891 :—

1891	...	513,132	1897	...	749,916
1892	...	611,742	1898	...	548,825
1893	...	511,831	1899	...	672,269
1894	...	607,179	1900	...	1,318,783
1895	...	533,540	1901	...	686,134
1896	...	596,472			

17. Of the total deaths registered, 357,586 occurred among males and 328,548 among females against 706,275 and 612,508, respectively, in 1900.

Death-rate.

18. The death-rate per mille in 1901 was 37·12 against 70·07 in 1900 and a decennial mean of 35·43.

Male and female death-rates.

19. The millesimal rate of males dying to males living was 37·52 and of females dying to females living was 36·70. In 1900 these ratios were, respectively, 72·53 and 67·43. For every 100 females who died, 108·84 deaths among males were recorded, but these proportions vary considerably, as in Bombay City the ratio of males to females deaths was 147·87, in Karáchi 134·95 and Násik 110·71.

Deaths by districts.

20. In the Western, Central, Southern, Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts the number of deaths recorded in 1901 were 164,469, 147,526, 187,058, 120,998 and 66,083 and their ratios per mille 37·18, 30·53, 56·77, 44·79 and 20·61, respectively. The highest death-rate occurred in the Southern Registration District, which suffered from plague and cholera, and also famine. In the other districts the death-rate was below the decennial mean.

Deaths by Collectorates.

21. In the year 1901 the recorded death-rates per 1,000 of population which ranged from 77·78 in the City of Bombay to 13·21 in the Upper Sind Frontier were lower than in 1900 in all the Collectorates except Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, remarks that the high death-rates in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Collectorates were chiefly due to plague.

Birth and death-rates compared by Collectorates.

22. Comparing the birth and death-rates in each Collectorate for 1901, the birth-rate in the City of Bombay was much below the registered death-rate 17·48 and 77·78, respectively: this may be ascribed to plague on the one hand and defective registration on the other. In the following Collectorates the recorded birth-rates are lower than the registered death-rates:—Thána, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Broach, Ahmedabad and Thar and Párkar.

Deaths by ages.

23. As regards deaths by ages, the figures show that the ratio per 1,000 of population the largest number of deaths took place in the period "under five years" and the next in the age period "20 years and under 40" the lowest ratio being in the period "15 years and under 20" of the percentage.

The total deaths by sexes under the different ages in 1901 in each Collectorate are given in Annual Form IV in the appendix.

Deaths by caste or class.

24. The deaths by caste in each Collectorate are given in Annual Form V in the appendix.

The number of male births during the year was 242,082 while the male deaths under one year were 48,022 or 198·12 per 1,000.

Among females the numbers were 223,265 and 42,260, respectively, the ratio being 189·28 per 1,000. In England in 1899 the proportion of deaths of infants under one year of age to registered births was 163 per 1,000, the death-rate for the whole population being in that year 18·3 per 1,000.

As the general death-rate in the Bombay Presidency was 37·12 per 1,000 in 1901, it will be seen that infantile mortality is not relatively high in this country. Bombay City, however, compares very unfavourably with the rest of the Presidency, as it gives a male infantile mortality of 571·39 on the births, the female ratio being 589·80. A point to be noted being that the female ratio is higher than the male.

Deaths by causes.

25. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1901 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1900 and

with the mean of the preceding 5 years. The "causes of deaths" will be briefly noticed in the next section:—

Causes of deaths.	Mean for 5 years 1896 to 1900.		1900.		1901.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	53,870	2·86	163,889	8·71	13,600	0·74
Small-pox	4,788	0·25	9,885	0·52	5,340	0·29
Plague	53,003	2·82	33,196	1·76	128,259	6·94
Fevers	360,775	19·17	543,319	28·87	291,951	15·80
Dysentery and diarrhœa	94,356	5·01	218,243	11·59	60,198	3·26
Injuries	7,091	0·38	8,224	0·44	7,092	0·38
Other causes ...	203,370	10·81	342,027	18·17	179,694	9·72
All causes ...	777,253	41·30	1,318,783	70·07	686,134	37·12

Deaths by months.

26. The greatest number of deaths (73,187) took place in October and the least (37,335) in June. In 1900 the greatest and least numbers occurred in July (162,555) and December (66,250).

Number of Circles.

27. Statistical returns are received from 220 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in Foreign territory. The population, according to the Census of 1901, of the rural circles was 16,065,004, of the town circles 2,347,378 and of the cantonments in British territory 68,980 exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,481,362.

28. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population of the Presidency were respectively 57·85 and 34·01 per 1,000 of population against 102·33 and 65·57 in 1900. Among the rural population the death-rate was higher than in the urban population in the Collectorates of Belgaum, Kánara, Surat and Ratnágiri, *vide* Table VI in Appendix III.

Death-rate in rural circles.

29. In 45 tálukas (rural registration circles) the death-rate was over 40 per mille. In 34 the death-rate was between 30 and 40 per mille, in 52 it was between 25 and 30, in 52 between 20 and 25, and in 45 the death-rate recorded was below 20 per mille.

30. Very high death-rates are shown in town circles, no less than 18 towns showing death-rates over 60 per 1,000—of these Gogho in the Gujarát District records 177·37, and Dhárwár follows next with 105·58. In Gogho this is no doubt due to famine conditions prevailing throughout the year in the district of Ahmedabad. In Dhárwár, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, attributes this high rate as chiefly due to plague.

Death-rate in Cantonments in British territory.

31. During the year under report the recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population from all causes in Deoláli was 12·78, Málegaon 38·17, Ahmednagar 8·64, Poona 39·69, Kirkee 23·06, Belgaum 55·00 and Ahmedabad 7·78.

Cantonments in Quasi-Foreign Territory.

Statistics of Cantonments in quasi-Foreign Territory.

32. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1901 was 1,997 against 2,612 in 1900, the birth-rate being 16·54 per mille against 24·37

in 1900. The recorded birth-rates in 1901 were lower than in 1900 except Aden and Rájkot.

Cantonments.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
	Birth-rate in 1901.	Birth-rate in 1900.
Aden (Municipal limits)	18·80	15·17
Baroda	15·90	17·46
Bhúj	8·10	8·41
Deesa	10·51	32·30
Mhow	10·16	27·24
Nasirabad	24·85	39·95
Neemuch	17·71	22·17
Rájkot	14·79	6·66

33. The total number of deaths in these cantonments during the year 1901 was 3,688, equal to a ratio of 30·55 per mille, against 8,946 or 83·47 in 1900. No deaths from cholera were recorded during the year, the only case reported in Aden (Municipal limits) was imported from the interior of Arabia. In 1900 there were 410 deaths recorded from this disease. Small-pox caused 14 deaths, all in the cantonment of Aden (Municipal limits). In 1900, 59 deaths from small-pox were recorded; of these 8 were reported from the cantonment of Aden. The deaths from fevers were 2,035 or 16·85 per 1,000 of population, against 3,930 or 36·67 in 1900. From dysentery and diarrhœa there were 198 deaths against 859 in 1900. Injuries caused 61 deaths against 32 in 1900, and the number from other causes amounted to 1,379 against 3,656 in 1900.

34. The death-rate in each of these cantonments during the year 1901 is lower than the previous year.

35. The following table shows deaths from all causes:—

Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of births.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of Deaths from							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.
Aden. Municipal limits	36,323	67·	5·37	682	18·30	1	14	309	84	14	559	981	·03	·39	8·51	2·31	·39	15·39	27·01
Aden. Purely civil population of Cantonments	206	7·	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4·85	4·85
Baroda	2,704	1·	27·04	43	15·90	...	...	41	44	...	58	143	...	...	15·16	16·27	...	21·45	52·88
Bhuj	741	1·16	638·79	6	8·10	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	2·70	1·35	...	1·35	5·40
Deesa	8,566	5·	1,713·20	90	10·51	...	...	286	19	...	49	354	...	...	33·39	2·22	..	5·72	41·33
Mhow	34,740	6·	5,790·	353	10·16	...	...	610	13	6	240	869	...	...	17·56	·37	·17	6·91	25·01
Nasirabad	22,494	8·58	2,621·68	559	24·85	...	...	440	32	39	289	800	...	...	19·56	1·42	1·73	12·85	35·56
Neemuch	14,624	4·52	3,236·40	259	17·71	...	...	346	5	2	181	534	...	...	23·66	·34	·14	12·38	36·52
Rájkot	338	·56	602·68	5	14·79	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2·97	...	...	2·97	5·93
Total ...	120,736	100·82	17,870·65	1,997	16·54	1	14	2,035	198	61	1,379	3,688	·01	·12	16·85	1·64	·51	11·42	30·55

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

Mortality in 1901.

36. In the year 1901, there were 13,600 deaths recorded as due to cholera contrasted with 163,889 deaths from the same cause in 1900. The disease was somewhat severe in the districts of Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijápur, where 7,648 or 6·87, 2,851 or 2·87 and 1,431 or 1·95 deaths per 1,000 of population took place, respectively. In Kánara 657 deaths occurred and in Sholápur 524. In Bombay City a few deaths took place every month giving a total of 197 for the year. The collectorates of Khándesh and Thána gave 8 deaths each, Násik 12, Ahmednagar 75, Poona 38, Sátára 50, Kolába 100 and Ratnágiri 3. Sind was entirely free and practically also Gujarát, only one death being reported from Ahmedabad.

Monthly mortality.

37. In December 1900, cholera deaths were reported from the districts of Poona, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Bombay City. In January of the year under report, the disease continued in five of these districts—Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara and Bombay City, and there were 1,086 deaths reported. In the month of February the same collectorates, except Bijápur, returned deaths, Ratnágiri being affected in addition. In March the mortality rose to 2,763 deaths and reached its maximum in April in which month 3,016 deaths were recorded. From May, the mortality declined month by month till July when the collectorates of Násik, Thána, Kolába, Poona and Sholápur were affected in addition. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths in August. From September the mortality rapidly fell, but the disease continued to the end of the year, causing 9 deaths in the city of Bombay in the month of December, all other collectorates being free.

Mortality by seasons.

38. In the year under report, the greatest number of deaths 5,319 occurred in the cold season of 121 days against 6,870 during the same period in 1900; whilst in 1900 the greatest number 106,193 took place in the rainy season of 122 days during the year under report only 3,371; 4,682 deaths were recorded in the hot and dry season of 61 days against 4,805 in the same season last year. In the hot and damp season of 61 days (October and November), 228 deaths were recorded against 2,811 during the same season of 1900.

Mortality for 20 years from 1882 to 1901, inclusive.

39. The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty years ending 1901:—

1882 ...	7,904	1887 ...	25,711	1892 ...	42,900	1897 ...	57,109
1883 ...	37,954	1888 ...	36,500	1893 ...	18,853	1898 ...	4,368
1884 ...	13,804	1889 ...	32,431	1894 ...	33,588	1899 ...	8,579
1885 ...	37,287	1890 ...	3,259	1895 ...	8,890	1900 ...	163,889
1886 ...	167	1891 ...	17,850	1896 ...	35,404	1901 ...	13,600

Death-rate by collectorates.

40. Fifteen Collectorates were affected by cholera, in 11 of these the death-rate per mille was below 1. In the remaining four, Dhárwár recorded a death-rate of 6·87 the highest more than three times the quinquennial mean 1·90, followed by Belgaum with 2·87; in Bijápur and Kánara it was 1·95 and 1·44, respectively.

Mortality in rural circles.

41. Out of 220 rural circles or tálukas, 65 were affected by cholera during the year against 201 in the previous year. The disease principally prevailed in 13 of these and gave a ratio of above 4 per 1,000 of population. The tálukas of Hángal and Bankápur

in the district of Dhárwár suffered somewhat severely and gave out 1,208 and 1,396 deaths or a ratio of 15·53 and 15·45 per 1,000 of population, respectively. The táluka of Haliyál in the district of Kánara showed a death-rate of 13·30 followed by Karajgi in Dhárwár with 12·23. The death-rate recorded in the tálukas of Kod and Kalghatgi in the district of Dhárwár was between 9 and 10, while that in Mundargi in the same district was 7·38. The death-rates in the tálukas of Dhárwár and Ránebennur in the district of Dhárwár and Sampgaon in Belgaum varied from 5 to 7 whilst those in Parasgad, Sángola and Mundgod in the respective collectorates of Belgaum, Sholápur and Kánara from 4 to 5.

Out of the 65 tálukas affected by cholera, 13 were affected in Dhárwár, 8 in each of the collectorates of Bijápur and Kánara, 7 in Belgaum, 6 in Kolába and Sholápur each, 5 in Sátára, 3 in each of the collectorates of Ahmednagar and Poona, 2 in each of the districts of Násik and Thána and 1 in Ratnágiri and Khándesh.

Mortality in towns.

42. Out of 56 town circles in the Presidency, 18 were affected by cholera and in most of these the epidemic was chiefly confined to the head-quarter stations of the affected districts. The largest number of deaths 197 was recorded in the City of Bombay, but the highest ratio 15·76 per 1,000 of population took place in Kaládagi in the district of Bijápur. In Ránebennur in the district of Dhárwár 123 or 8·28 deaths per 1,000 of population took place. Dhárwár Town recorded 82 or 2·68 deaths. In the towns of Gokák 53 or 5·38, Bijápur 81 or 3·41, Athni 31 or 2·79, Pandharpur 70 or 2·16, Hubli 116 or 1·93 deaths per 1,000 of population took place. The mortality of the remaining nine towns was below 1 per 1,000 of population.

Cholera in cantonments.

43. Out of the 7 Cantonments in the Presidency, Poona and Belgaum were affected by cholera with two deaths in the former and one in the latter, respectively.

Villages affected by cholera.

44. The affected area included 916 out of 25,846 villages in the Presidency against 8,461 in 1900. The highest percentage took place in the collectorate of Dhárwár 467 or 35·98 per cent. of villages were affected. In Belgaum, Bijápur, Sholápur and Kánara, the percentages were 18·17, 10·12, 4·89 and 4·35, respectively, and in the remaining collectorates the percentages were below 1 per cent.

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages.

45. The following table shows the collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages :—

Collectorates in which Cholera first appeared in Towns.			Collectorates in which Cholera first appeared in Villages.		
Collectorates.	Towns.	Date of first appearance.	Collectorates.	Villages.	Date of first appearance.
Násik	Násik	8th July 1901...	Khándesh ...	Tawashe Khurd ...	8th August 1901.
Bombay	Bombay City ...	1st January „ ...	Thána	Bándra	19th July „
Poona	Poona City ...	13th July „ ...	Kolába	Kharshahabaj ...	8th May „
Ahmedabad ...	Ahemdabad ...	20th March „ ...	Ahmednagar ...	Mandwe	15th „ „
			Sholápur ...	Kuruduwadi ...	3rd July „
			Sátára	Mhaswad	1st August „
			Ratnágiri ...	Malvan	6th February „
			Belgaum ...	Inchal	1st January „
			Dhárwár ...	Baradi	„ „
			Bijápur	Bahadurdini ...	„ „
			Kánara	Kanchnali ...	„ „

Attacks and Deaths.

46. The mean percentage of deaths to attacks from the returns received amounts to 60·16. Bombay City shows the high percentage of 92·49 followed by Thána with 88·89. In Sholápur Collectorate, the mortality was the lightest being 45·49 of those attacked.

Cholera-producing causes.

46A. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, writes. "The present epidemic was part of that in 1900 when 414 villages with 7,345 deaths were affected. In the year under report, 831 villages were attacked with

12,587 deaths. It is impossible to ascertain the origin of the first cases as the germs of the disease were widely diffused in the previous year. Cholera is endemic in this circle during the last ten years: cases have occurred in each year in all the collectorates. The present epidemic is in no way different to previous ones, whilst the causes of its propagation amongst the community are the same as ever, *viz.*, by human intercourse from village to village amongst the grossly insanitary conditions of water, air and food."

Small-pox.

Small-pox mortality.

47. There were 5,340 deaths from small-pox (2,808 males and 2,532 females) against 9,885 in 1900 and a decennial mean of 3,724.

Small-pox deaths since 1890.

48. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1890 is as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths.	Years.	Number of Deaths.
1890	2,877	1896	6,443
1891	1,491	1897	3,835
1892	2,770	1898	1,834
1893	3,567	1899	1,946
1894	3,155	1900	9,885
1895	2,229	1901	5,340
	16,089		29,283

49. The mortality from small-pox although less than that of 1900 was higher than that of the year 1897-98 and 1899 and also of the mean for 10 years ending 1900. Only two collectorates, Kánara and Ahmedabad, were free from the disease. The Southern Registration District records the highest mortality—2,686, next in order comes Central with 947, Western with 797, Sind with 786 and Gujarát with 124.

Deaths by ages.

50. In the year under report 21·82 per cent. of deaths occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age, whilst 46·68 per cent. took place among children 1 to 10 years, the remaining 31·50 being among persons over 10 years of age.

Fever.

Fever mortality.

51. There were 291,951 deaths registered under the heading "Fever" (152,285 males and 139,666 females) against 543,319 in 1900 : thus there was a decrease of 251,368 deaths as compared with the previous year; the decennial mean is 405,494 which includes the deaths from plague for the past five years.

Fever deaths since 1890.

52. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1890 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from Fever.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Fever.
1890	344,897	1896	410,143
1891	368,913	1897	405,652
1892	438,038	1898	216,324
1893	361,160	1899	228,438
1894	429,094	1900	543,319
1895	388,848	1901	291,951
Total ...	2,330,950	Total ...	2,095,827
Mean ...	388,492	Mean ...	349,304

53. The death-rate under the heading "Fever" was 15·80 per mille as compared with 28·87 for the previous year and a decennial mean of 12·55, and this includes the deaths from plague during the years from 1896 to 1900. Like the year previous, the Gujarát Registration District recorded a high death-rate, but much lower than that of 1900, which gave an exceptionally high rate. The mortality for the district was 78,628, next comes Western with 62,403, Central with 60,556, Sind with 54,553 and Southern with 35,811.

In the collectorates of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Thar and Párkar high ratios are observed; this result is due apparently to famine causes to a great extent.

Deaths by months.

54. The number of deaths in each month during the year was lower than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The lowest mortality—15,676—was reported in July and it gradually rose till November, when 28,835 deaths were recorded, and 28,438 in December.

Rainfall of 1901.

55. The monsoon broke on the West Coast about the 7th of June, but the current being weak it gave light rain in the Deshi tracts beyond the Sahyádris and very little in Gujarát. The rainfall for the year was below the average in all districts except Belgaum and Dhárwár and the short fall, about half the average, was very marked in the following collectorates:—Násik, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Ahmedabad.

Plague.

Deaths from plague.

56. During the year under report 128,259 deaths were recorded from plague—an increase of 95,063 deaths as compared with the previous year.

Plague deaths since 1896.

56-A. The number of deaths ascribed to Plague in each year since 1896 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from Plague.	Year.	Number of deaths from Plague.
1896	2,086	1899	96,596
1897	46,944	1900	33,196
1898	86,191	1901	128,259

The mortality from this disease during the year was the highest recorded since its first appearance in 1896. All the collectorates in the Presidency, except Thar and Párkar, Lárkhána and Upper Sind Frontier, were affected.

Deaths by collectorates and districts.

57. The collectorates most affected were those of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Sátára and the City of Bombay, with a death-rate of 34·07, 28·65, 19·26 and 24·58 per 1,000 of population, respectively. Karáchi came next with a rate of 7·0 and then followed Broach, Surat, Poona and Thána with rates which ranged between 4 and 5. The collectorate of Khándesh, in which 8 deaths were reported during the previous year, returned 2,676 deaths, followed by Kolába with 1,116 against 140 deaths during 1900. The district of Kánara recorded 527 or 1·16 deaths, while in the remaining affected collectorates the rates were low. The rates per mille for the various Registration Districts were as follows:—

Western 6·01, Central 5·54, Southern 20·11, Gujarát 2·01 and Sind ·98.

58. In January there were 2,587 deaths reported and during March they rose to 8,000. In April the deaths fell and continued to fall until the minimum

(2,291) was reached in June; they rose again in July and a more distinct rise continued till October when the maximum 25,193 was recorded, after which they continued falling until December in which 18,109 deaths were recorded.

There were 1,582 towns and villages affected by the epidemic against 587 during the previous year.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.

59. Dysentery and diarrhœa caused the deaths of 32,907 males and 27,291 females, or a total of 60,198 persons, against 218,243 in 1900 and a decennial mean of 64,788, a decrease of 158,045 against last year and 4,590 less than the decennial mean.

Deaths since 1890.

60. The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhœa in each year since 1890 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.	Year.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.
1890	36,037	1896	36,046
1891	37,728	1897	85,966
1892	35,406	1898	56,789
1893	32,965	1899	74,736
1894	34,667	1900	218,243
1895	35,348	1901	60,198
Total ...	212,151	Total ...	531,978
Mean ...	35,359	Mean ...	88,663

The deaths ascribed to "Dysentery and Diarrhœa" during the seven years preceding 1897 showed only slight variations, but have since 1897 shown a great increase. In the Famine year of 1897 there was a sudden increase which is but natural in a year of scarcity, and was repeated to an even greater extent in the year 1900. But in the year under report these deaths fell below the decennial mean.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

61. The Central Registration District records the ratio of 5·35 per 1,000 of population against 14·25 in 1900 and 4·73 the decennial mean. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 4·50, the Southern Registration District 3·65, the Gujarát Registration District 1·32 and the Sind Registration District 0·21. In the Presidency the rate was 3·26 against 11·59 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 3·44. All the collectorates excepting Dhárwár and Kánara show lower ratios than the previous year; the highest ratio—8·12—was recorded in the collectorate of Sholápur, followed by Ahmednagar and Belgaum with 6·68 and 6·24. In the collectorates of Poona, Khándesh, Sátára, Bombay and Násik the recorded death-rates were 5·72, 5·60, 4·93, 4·85 and 4·43, respectively, while in Ratnágiri, Kolába, Dhárwár and Kaira they were between 2 and 3 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths by months.

62. In each month of the year the deaths ascribed to these causes were lower than those of the previous year and were also lower than the decennial mean in the months from April to October.

Injuries.

Deaths from injuries.

63. During 1901, 4,007 males and 3,085 females, or a total of 7,092 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is less by 1,132 than that repotred in 1900 and corresponds within a unit with the five years' mean.

63-A. The number of deaths registered from injuries in each year since 1890 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.	Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.
1890	5,883	1896	6,238
1891	5,887	1897	6,907
1892	5,432	1898	6,984
1893	6,144	1899	7,102
1894	6,117	1900	8,224
1895	6 051	1901	7,092
Total ...	35,514	Total ...	42,547
Mean ...	5,919	Mean ...	7,091

Deaths from injuries in 1900 and 1901 arranged by sexes.

64. The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table:—

	1900.			1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	1,685	1,952	3,637	1,356	1,782	3,138
Poisoning	77	30	107	87	34	121
Hanging	145	58	203	123	64	187
Wounding	721	263	984	593	248	841
Wild beasts	66	55	121	109	59	168
Snake-bite	652	303	955	780	419	1,199
Railway	39	11	50	30	13	43
Other causes	1,355	812	2,167	929	466	1,395
Total ...	4,740	3,484	8,224	4,007	3,085	7,092

From the above table, it will be seen that during 1901 there is a decrease under each, except poisoning, wild beasts and snake-bite.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

65. The number of deaths during the year in 6 collectorates was greater and in 18 less than the previous year. The highest number of deaths (753) was recorded in the City of Bombay and the lowest (55) in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

66. As usual the largest number of deaths from snake-bite occurred in the he rainy season.

Snake-bite by collectorates.

67. In all collectorates except Sátára, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Surat, Karáchi and Shikárpur there is an increase in the number of deaths from this cause as compared with the previous year. The highest number of deaths (241) was recorded as usual in the collectorate of Ratnágiri, followed by Lárkhána and Hyderabad with 131 and 125 deaths, respectively. The collectorate of Thána, which usually yields a large number of deaths, gave 109 deaths or 20 more than the previous year. The total figures for the year show an increase of 244 deaths over the previous year but below the mean of the previous five years. The City of Bombay recorded only nine deaths, the lowest in the Presidency.

Details of injuries.

68. Of 3,138 deaths by drowning, 317 were suicidal, 2,696 accidental and 125 are entered as "otherwise." The latter heading means that when the return was submitted,

no decision had been come to as to whether these deaths were "suicidal" or "accidental." Of the 597 suicidal deaths, 317 were the result of drowning, 65 from taking poison, 175 from hanging and 40 from self-inflicted wounds.

Other Causes.

Other causes.

69. The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified, number 179,694, of which 91,961 occurred among males and 87,733 among females, lower than that for 1896 by 162,333.

70. In all the registration districts, there is a large decrease in the number of deaths as compared with the previous year. The highest number of deaths 27,777, was recorded in the City of Bombay followed by Dhárwár and Kaira with 22490 and 14,333, respectively, and the lowest (117) in each of the districts of Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

Deaths since 1890.

71. The number of deaths registered from other causes in each year since 1890 was as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from other causes.	Year.	Number of deaths from other causes.
1890	70,663	1896	100,112
1891	81,263	1897	143,503
1892	87,196	1898	176,335
1893	89,142	1899	254,872
1894	100,558	1900	342,027
1895	97,104	1901	179,694

Under this heading all deaths are included which cannot be classed under Cholera, Small-pox, Fever, Plague, Dysentery and Diarrhœa or injuries. The numbers have been increasing since 1891 and much more rapidly from 1896, and it is due to improvement in registration so that now more attention is paid to the cause of death.

The proportion of deaths from "other causes" to deaths from all causes was 27 per cent. compared with 26 per cent. in 1900, thus the ratio of deaths under this heading is still increasing. This relative increase would have been much greater, were it not that, owing to the large number of plague deaths recorded in Dhárwár, Belgaum (where cholera was also prevalent) and in Sátára, the ratio of deaths from other causes to total deaths fell from 58·57 to 23·32 in Dhárwár, from 50·99 to 27·99 in Belgaum, and from 36·03 to 19·66 in Sátára. There was also a relative decrease in deaths from "other causes" from 51·99 to 40·09 in Bijápur, from 43·69 to 37·22 in Kánara and from 51·70 to 46·96 in Bombay City. All other Collectorates with one or two unimportant exceptions show a marked increase in the relative proportion of deaths from "other causes." Where cholera and plague do not prevail to such an extent as to unduly affect the all causes total, the relative proportion of deaths from other causes will increase as registration improves and village officers are no longer content to put down all deaths from whatever cause arising other than small-pox and cholera to fever.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

72. This section has been omitted from this report and appears separately.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS, MILITARY.—No remarks.

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS, CIVIL.

73. During the year ending 31st March 1901 there were 165 Municipalities in the mofussil with a population, according to the Census of 1901, of 2,349,729 souls; the total income of these Municipalities, including balance in hand on 1st April 1900, amounted to Rs. 71,98,403. Out of this sum Rs. 14,27,509 were expended on improving the water-supply, drainage and conservancy within Municipal limits.

74. There are 23 District Local Boards with 207 Táluka Local Boards; the entire income of these Boards during the year ending 31st March 1901 amounted to Rs. 40,84,873 and out of this sum Rs. 1,73,488 were expended on water-supply and drainage.

75. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act of 1889 has been introduced into 292 villages, there being no increase in the number this year. It would appear that owing to famine and plague, which claims the attention of the District officers, no progress has been made.

76. The number of selected villages in which the Village Sanitary Inspection Book has been introduced stands at 3,395; of this in about 1,545 villages the book has been written up by the officers of the Sanitary Department.

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SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

77. The year has been one in which famine conditions have prevailed in Gujarát and the Deccan. The tour during the year was through Khándesh, Gujarát and part of the Deccan.

77A. The year opened with famine conditions prevailing in the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahál, Broach, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Poona, Násik, Sátára and Bijápur. There were 28 famine relief camp and 18 poor-house hospitals open during the month of January 1901, and the number gradually increased till July when there were 55 famine relief camp and 15 poor-house hospitals open at one time. The rains having practically failed in the Gujarát districts and being below the average in some of the Deccan districts, famine conditions continued until the close of the year in the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahál, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur. During the year under report there were 36,444 admissions into the famine relief hospitals and 6,134 deaths. The maximum number of admissions and deaths 5,135 and 1,091, respectively, took place in the month of August and the minimum in December with 433 admissions and 192 deaths.

During the year 1901, 36,444 in-and 117,808 out-door patients were treated in the 124 different famine relief camp and poor-house hospitals and 6,134 deaths. The greatest number of deaths in camps 2,114 occurred in the Sholápur District followed by Ahmedabad with 1,189 deaths, Ahmednagar with 1,045, Bijápur with 803, Poona with 515, Panch Mahál 114, Belgaum 109, Sátára 98, Násik 81, Khándesh 62, Kaira 3 and Broach with 1 death.

The highest number of deaths 2,479 was due to dysentery and diarrhœa, from which 991 deaths took place in the Sholápur District and 582 deaths in the Ahmedabad District.

Cholera first made its appearance on the 'Sholápur-Bellari Road' relief camp in the Bijápur District on 25th May 1901 and spread gradually to most of the relief camps in that district and 219 deaths were recorded. It then broke out at the Budhial Camp in the Sholápur District on 10th August 1901 and was confined to only four relief camps with 280 deaths. The only other Collectorate where famine relief camps were affected with cholera was Belgaum District with 10 deaths.

There were 93 cases of small-pox with only one death in the Ahmednagar District. There were 7,757 cases of fever of which 1,142 proved fatal. The highest number of deaths 398 out of 2,964 attacks took place in the Sholápur District. In the Ahmedabad District there were 1,257 attacks and 212 deaths.

One hundred and nineteen deaths were due to emaciation. Of this number 31 deaths occurred in the Sholápur District, 27 in the Ahmedabad District and 24 deaths in the Ahmednagar District.

The highest number of admissions was from "all other causes," *viz.*, 20,440, with 1,884 deaths. The highest number of deaths 447 took place in the Ahmednagar District followed by Sholápur with 419, Ahmedabad with 368, Bijápur with 250 and Poona District with 190 deaths.

78. Remarks on the sanitary defects of the following towns are submitted:—

Kaira.

79. The drinking water-supply of this town is very inadequate, and in great part from the river in the bed of which above where the water-supply is taken, heavily manured cultivation is allowed, which should be stopped.

There is a scheme, already planned out, to supply drinking water from a large well outside the town, and this well, the "Chosti Mata," should be pumped out, cleaned and then the water sent for analysis, and if this is favourable, arrangements should be made to proceed with the scheme.

A sewerage scheme is also needed. There are 1,539 cess-pits cleaned when required. 441 privies cleaned by private agency, and seven Municipal latrines and seven urinals cleaned by 18 bhungies and assisted by two sullage carts.

More space is required for latrines as the ground in and about the town, especially in the lanes close by the town walls, is very much fouled. It would be good plan to level a part of the town wall to let in air and to provide more space.

The night-soil depôt is on a suitable site and what night-soil and sullage as is brought there is disposed of suitably, but the depôt wants re-arrangement and what was needed was pointed out.

The vegetable market is a private one and not at present suitable. The Municipality should acquire it and make it so. There is no meat market, the butchers selling in their own houses. The slaughter-house is in the Camp Bazár and not very suitably situated, and does not appear to be very much used. A better site between Camp and Town should be selected.

The river has encroached on the town, and protective works appear to be needed.

Nandurbár.

80. This town, which is likely to increase in size, was visited with reference to seeing the tank which was being made as a famine relief work, some two miles from the town.

There is little doubt that the tank, when completed and the contents allowed to flow down the nullah as required, would minimize any water famine likely to occur, but the bund is far from completion, and in ordinary years the rainfall suffices to keep the principal wells filled and there is no distress on account of water.

Bijápur.

81. Owing to a threatened scarcity of drinking water due to the failure of the rains in 1900, the Municipality set about deepening the existing wells and removing the silt, with beneficial results, but a town of over 20,000 inhabitants should have a water-supply from outside. There is a small supply from the Begum Tank, which, however, is chiefly used to supply a tank in the Fort (Asur Mahál). Want of funds is the chief obstacle.

As regards drainage, a number of open surface drains are being built, as required, by the Municipal Maistri. Where these do not discharge into two main surface gutters, they open into four cess-pools, the contents of which are removed by one sullage cart of 200 gallons capacity, and there are four bhungies to keep the gutters clean and facilitate the flow of water. The removal and disposal of the sullage water is not properly effected.

These drains, no doubt, are useful, but no comprehensive plan has been drawn up which can be worked upon as funds can be allotted, and I consider a proper plan should even now be drawn up and the out-falls designed with a definite object.

There are 62 private privies cleaned by private arrangement, and 20 public latrines of 109 seats cleaned by 4 bhungies assisted by two carts of the total capacity of 300 gallons. The 300 pigs, no doubt, assist greatly in the scavenging.

The night-soil depôt outside the town is in fair order, but could be better laid out. The chief wants are an adequate water-supply from without and, if surface drainage is to continue, a proper drainage scheme.

The vegetable market is an excellent one; the meat markets are indifferent, and so are the slaughter-houses.

The rubbish appears to be fairly well removed and disposed of.

Sholápur.

82. The Municipality of this town know their requirements, but, owing to expenditure on Plague and diminished income due to Famine, are unable to supply the requisite funds.

A second pumping engine is required for the water-supply, in case the one now working breaks down.

A sewerage scheme is required. In June 1896 a sum of Rs. 2,800 was paid into the Government Treasury to provide for the expenses of a survey preliminary to the preparation of a scheme. Nothing has been done, doubtless owing to Plague and Famine, but if the Sanitary Board had a small permanent Survey party attached to their establishment, all surveys of this nature could be undertaken by the Board and projects got up and circulated for criticism without such very long delay. The latrines here give satisfaction and appear to be used. More night-soil carts are required and are to be obtained soon.

The night-soil depôt is fairly well laid out and properly worked except that more earth or rubbish should be used for mixing. The carts, however, seldom get cleaned, and suggestions have been made to build a cleansing platform and tank and utilize the washing to grow crops or vegetables.

Poona City.

83. The surface cleaning of this town is now efficiently done and the poudrette manufacture is properly carried out. The filth carts are clean and in good working order.

The city still requires a properly delivered drinking water-supply and sewerage. A scheme for both has been prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, but owing to the Government of India requiring further experiments as regards the practical application of the sewage effluent, biologically treated, to land, the scheme has, for the present, been shelved, as the Municipality, without a loan on easy terms, will not be able to undertake the work. Want of means also prevents the building of a central mutton slaughter-house.

Poona Suburban Municipality.

84. Here also the surface cleaning is efficiently done. The latrine near the Municipal office and the urinal, not far away, are both in an insanitary condition and both require re-building on a better model. The filth is disposed of in a series of well-arranged pits, covered with rubbish and earth and allowed to dessicate before being removed. A register should be kept showing the date each pit was filled up and when emptied. Along with Poona City a drainage scheme for this Municipality has been prepared, but with it has been, for the present, put in abeyance. It is very much required.

85. *Viramgám.*—This town has suffered from the effects of famine and the population has been reduced largely.

The chief want is a supply of good potable water. Only three or four wells containing water that is not too brackish for use. Another boring is to be tried and also a well near the town is to be pumped out, but the Municipality have been advised to try and have allotted funds for the purpose for sinking wells in the Hansalpur direction, where sweet water is known to be.

The latrines are on the dry-earth system and seem to suit the people. The private privies 579 are cleaned by private arrangement, as the Municipality found the cost too great, due, I take it, to enough tax to cover expenditure not being levied. It may be continued for the present, whilst the more important necessity of obtaining a good drinking water-supply is being carried out.

The night-soil depôt is in good order.

The sweepings are not efficiently removed, but more carts are to be provided which will greatly assist. These sweepings are used to fill up hollows outside the town being covered with fresh earth in layers.

There are no Municipal markets.

86. *Ahmedabad.*—The Municipality have passed a resolution agreeing to carry out the Sewerage Scheme in full, and it will be begun when the sanction of Government is obtained. There is no doubt this is urgently needed, as the pumps now at work on the small section drained are inadequate. When the

drainage is completed many other important sanitary works can be effectively carried out, such as proper public latrines, slaughter-houses and markets, but as the Municipality are to engage in this important work, other sanitary defects of the City are not now commented upon.

87. *Broach.*—The Municipality have made endeavours without success unfortunately to obtain a water-supply from outside. New wells have been sunk, however, which yield a good and lasting supply and the river water is also utilized.

What this town requires is a good Sewerage Scheme for which water for flushing purposes can be obtained from the river, and the sewage can be disposed of, after purification, over land to the north-west of the town. The need for this is apparent when it is considered that there are 2,000 deep fœcal kalkowas and 1,400 private surface privies cleaned by private arrangement and the public latrines are sand enclosures from which the solid matter is gathered up whilst the liquid portion remains.

The solid night-soil and the rubbish appear to be adequately removed.

The slaughter-houses are kept as clean as such places can be in the absence of regular flushing into sewers.

The principal Municipal market is very much overcrowded, but by building a new market for the mutton sellers and re-building the old market on better lines adequate space could be obtained. There are 53 pot kilns, 44 tile and brick kilns and 16 chunam kilns in the town which do not add to the salubrity of the atmosphere. An attempt has been made to remove them, but the expense stands in the way. The orders are that the kilns should only be lighted at night. Patches of prickly-pear on Municipal areas should be cut down.

The English burial ground is surrounded by dwellings and is still in use. It should be closed for further burials and new site obtained.

88. *Surat.*—There is a water-supply pumped from Varacha and well distributed. The wells near the pumping station require repair and this is soon going to be done. The erosion of the iron plates inside the water tanks has been overcome for the present by painting with hydraulic cement, and with regular attention the benefit is not unlikely to be permanent. Funds have been allotted with a view to a survey for a sewerage scheme, but owing to want of a trained man the project is in abeyance (see remark under Sholápur), but it is hoped this obstacle will soon be removed, as a sewerage system is much required, a greater part of the water pumped into the City being left there.

In the meanwhile the Municipality have selected a plot of land to the south-east of the City about 2½ miles away to which the night-soil and refuse water is to be carted, doing away with the present offensive depôt. It is proposed before long to lay a tram line to this depôt. It has been suggested to the Municipality to cart only the solid matter to the depôt and to build a mixing and septic tank and resolve the refuse liquid, which is the most troublesome to dispose of, and irrigate land in the vicinity.

Suggestions have been made as to trenching and to having proper platform for washing the night-soil carts and using the washings to maintain a garden. The Gholvád quarter is too thickly populated and the streets very narrow, and outbreaks of disease usually occur in this part. It would be beneficial if the Municipality bought the whole up, had a plan made out for wide streets and gradually turned out the present inhabitants to better quarters or allowed them to rebuild under proper regulations.

The vegetable markets are open spaces, the meat and fish markets are crowded and more are evidently required, and when possible the meat and fish markets should be separate. The slaughter-house is an excellent one and efficiently supervised. The surface cleansing is well attended to.

89. *Ránder.*—This Municipal town has obtained a good water-supply—thanks to the benevolence of one of its citizens, and now a drainage and sewerage scheme should be drawn up to be carried out in sections.

The surface cleansing appeared well carried out, but the removal of the night-soil cannot be efficient as the number of bhangis is too few.

The disposal of the night-soil also might be amended. A new depôt has been selected which, though open to objection in some ways, appears to be the best available site, and if poudrette was properly manufactured the chief objection would disappear. The Collector, however for reasons not assigned, has stated that the site is unsuitable.

90. *Panchgani.*—The number of bungalows at this hill station has increased and care must be taken that they are not crowded together and built so as to be properly ventilated when necessary. The water-supply needs improving and there are two sources from which this can be done. The "Dalkeith springs" and the "Lingree springs," the latter the most suitable as it is two miles out and promises a larger and purer supply. The Collector was addressed on the subject after consultation with the Superintendent.

91. The accommodation for the office and the animals of the Vaccination Department in Bombay has not yet been provided. A suitable site was selected many years ago by my predecessor, but is stated to be wanted for a more important building (a Small Cause Court, I am informed). I fail to see that any such building used only by a small section of the community can be more important than one devoted to vaccination which benefits every person in the island and even beyond it.

92. Owing to the strain of previous years, Lieutenant-Colonels Channer and Street and Majors Dyson and Arnim went on leave, and thus at one period of the year there was only one full-time Deputy Sanitary Commissioner free to travel and inspect. The attention of Government was drawn to this state of affairs in October last, and it was gradually remedied.

93. All the officers of the Department have worked well, and in my office the work was very heavy throughout the year, but was well carried on by my Assistant, Mr. Keess, and the clerks.

J. W. CLARKSON,
Sanitary Commissioner.

A. V. ANDERSON, M.B., D.P.H.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 20th May 1902.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR 1901.

1. *Preliminary.*—Owing to plague and famine, local bodies were unable during the year to take up any important Sanitary projects. The only change in the constitution of the Board was the retirement of the Engineer Member, Mr. J. C. Pottinger, on the 31st October 1901 when Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation District, assumed charge of the Office of Sanitary Engineer in addition to his own duties.

2. *Kaira.*—A project was prepared by the Sanitary Engineer for supplying the town of Kaira with water from the Chosti Mata's well, which was built some 150 years ago, and is situated about a mile to the West of Kaira. The estimate, exclusive of establishment charges, amounted to Rs. 98,301 and provides for the supply and distribution of 200 gallons per minute or 100,000 gallons per day, the present population being 10,392.

3. *Mehmadabad.*—A project was also prepared by the Sanitary Engineer for supplying Mehmadabad with water from Bhamaria Kua, a large well which was constructed about 400 years ago and is situated about a mile to the south-west of the town. The estimate amounting to Rs. 85,066, exclusive of establishment charges, provided for a supply of 173 gallons per minute, the present population being 8,166.

4. *Poona Drainage Scheme.*—The revised drainage and water-supply estimates, amounting to Rs. 44,00,000 having been rejected by the Government of India on account of their excessive cost, the Sanitary Engineer in accordance with paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3904, dated the 9th July 1901, submitted proposals involving an expenditure of Rs. 10,77,100 for drainage works only. This estimate does not provide for the drainage of the outlying parts, and the area which, in the original estimate of 31 lákhs, was to have been drained on the Shone System has been omitted, and various other modifications have also been proposed. The main sewers in the City have, however, been kept as originally designed in order to admit of future extension. These proposals are now being considered by the Municipality. Much of the time of the Sanitary Engineer was devoted to this important project.

5. *Poona Sewage Farm at Manjri.*—In accordance with paragraph 9 of letter No. 2648A, dated the 17th May 1901, from the Government of India, embodied in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 3904, dated the 9th July 1901, the Sanitary Engineer prepared plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 45,267 for an experimental sewage farm at Manjri and the work, which was carried out by the Sanitary Engineer, was practically completed during the year under review. Fifteen acres of land have been acquired and fenced in and a Septic tank and Bacteria beds capable of purifying above 50,000 gallons and 25,000 gallons respectively have been constructed and crop experiments are now being carried out by the Agricultural Department.

6. *The Sassoon Hospital, Poona.*—The plans and estimates, the latter, as modified by the Sanitary Board, amounting to Rs. 95,183 for sanitary improvements to the hospital were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. C. W.—495, dated the 20th February 1902.

7. *Ahmednagar.*—The Engineer Member of the Sanitary Board checked the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 2,29,654 for the Nagabhai and Kapurwadi water-supply schemes for the City of Ahmednagar and they were sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 5825, dated the 11th October 1901.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—As the Engineer Member Mr. J. C. Pottinger was also Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government from the 1st July to the 30th September 1901 and his successor Mr. M. Visvesvaraya acted as Sanitary Engineer in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation, the amount of inspection work done by the Sanitary Engineer during the year under review was considerably less than usual.

G. BAINBRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. } President.

J. W. CLARKSON,
Sanitary Commissioner for the
Government of Bombay.

D. W. HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer and Member
of the Sanitary Board. } Members.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1901.

I.—SUMMARY.

During the year under report 34,637 vessels of all sorts, with 886,310 crew and passengers, were examined, against 65,966 vessels, with 1,173,050 crew and passengers, during the year preceding. The decrease in the number of vessels, crew and passengers inspected is due to the fact that vessels sailing from the Port of Bombay for ports on the coast of the Kolába District as far south as Roha were exempt from medical inspection in accordance with Government Notifications No. 1697-P. of 17th April 1901 and No. 3963-P. of 30th September 1901.

2. The clothing and bedding of 70,914 Native crew and third class or deck passengers who proceeded by vessels to ports out of India were disinfected. The baggage of 1,290 returning pilgrims, 2,671 deck passengers from jigger-infected ports, and 3,939 crew and passengers of other infected vessels which arrived in Bombay was disinfected. 83 vessels of all kinds on which cases of infectious disease occurred before departure from, or before or after arrival at, Bombay were disinfected. 868 crew and passengers were vaccinated owing to the prevalence of small-pox among them. At the outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour and docks 73 cases of plague, 5 cases of cholera, 34 cases of small-pox, 159 cases of measles, 67 cases of chicken-pox, 46 cases of jigger, 3 cases of leprosy, 4 cases of enteric fever and 1 case of scarlatina were detected. Although it is not necessary to reject cases of chicken-pox as that disease is not declared by the Government of India as an infectious disease dangerous to life, Commanders of vessels, as a rule, refuse to take such people on board, as they are afraid to convey them to other ports where chicken-pox may be considered as an infectious disease. A statement (Table No. 1) showing the summary of the shipping of the Port of Bombay and the work in connection therewith is appended to this report.

II.—INCOMING VESSELS.

3. In accordance with Government Notification No. 1645-P. of 13th March 1900, letter No. 2128-P., dated 31st March 1900, from the Secretary to Government, General Department (Plague), the Medical Inspection Rules issued under the Indian Ports Act, Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1897, dated 3rd May 1899, and the various orders therein quoted, and Government Resolution No. 2498 of 11th May 1900, the examination and disinfection of certain incoming vessels were carried out. 118 such vessels with 9,534 crew and 17,670 passengers were inspected on arrival. Out of this number 46 vessels entered the harbour with cases of infectious diseases on board. Of the 46 infected vessels, 5 were transports which arrived from Durban with 5,962 crew and passengers, including Boer prisoners. Among these prisoners 145 were found to be suffering from measles, 22 from chicken-pox, 1 from scarlatina and 4 from enteric fever. All these patients were taken over by the Military authorities for treatment. The disinfection of the clothing and bedding belonging to the patients and to the crews of the vessels concerned was carried out on the new floating disinfection barge. 23 vessels arrived from East African Ports with 4,448 crew and passengers, of whom 46 were found to be suffering from ulcers due to jigger. The jigger cases were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. The clothing and bedding of 2,671 deck passengers, including those of the jigger patients, were disinfected at the new disinfection shed situated on the Frere Road, near Prince's Dock. The remaining 18 vessels with 3,940 crew and passengers had on board 2 cases of plague, 10 cases of small-pox, 9 cases of measles and 14 cases of chicken-pox. The disinfection of all the vessels infected, with the exception of one, and of the clothing and bedding of their crew and passengers was carried out in the usual manner. The exception was the S. S. "Setos," which collided with an outgoing steamer while entering the harbour on her arrival from East African Ports on the night of the 14th February 1901 and was sunk. The crew and passengers of this vessel were saved and allowed to land during the night. As they were wet and had no shelter they were allowed to enter the town and were examined on the following morning.

4. As per Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1142, dated 24th February 1900, 4 vessels with 1,357 Australian horses and 10 mules were visited on their arrival at this port. The animals were examined by the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, and certified to be free from tick pest or other contagious disease.

III.—OUTGOING VESSELS.

5. In accordance with the Medical Inspection Rules issued under Government Notification No. 3892-P. of the 14th June 1899, and the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations, the medical examination of the crew and passengers of all vessels which left Bombay for ports out of India was carried out by day, on shore, in sheds specially arranged for that purpose. The

crew and passengers of such vessels as plied within the limits defined in Government Notifications No. 1697-P., dated 17th April 1901, and No. 3963-P. of 30th September 1901 were excluded from the inspections.

6. During the year under report 34,481 outward bound vessels with 359,927 crew and 499,179 passengers were inspected. At the inspection 6,997 persons were rejected and prevented from sailing. Of the number detained in the Port Health Camp, 51 developed plague.

7. Of the 34,481 outgoing vessels with 359,927 crew and 499,179 passengers examined during the year, 315 vessels with 34,786 crew and 24,450 passengers left for Aden or ports in the Red Sea and Europe; 610 vessels with 33,477 crew and 20,169 passengers for other ports out of India; and the remaining 33,556 vessels with 291,664 crew and 454,560 passengers for Indian ports including Burma.

8. The clothing, bedding and suspected articles of 45,597 Asiatic and African members of the crew (excluding Japanese crew, who are specially exempt from disinfection) and of 20,432 third class or deck passengers and Asiatic and African servants who sailed on vessels bound for ports out of India were disinfected at the disinfection shed situated on the Frere Road, near Prince's Dock. The disinfection of the clothing and bedding of 4,164 crew of Native sailing craft and 721 passengers conveyed by such vessels to ports out of India was carried out by means of the Municipal stove attached to the Modikhana Hospital. Thus the total number of crew and passengers whose clothing and bedding were disinfected at the abovementioned disinfection stations comes to 70,914 during the year under report, against 71,555 during the year preceding.

9. In certain cases the disinfection of the clothing and bedding of the Native crew of vessels bound for ports out of India *vid* Karáchi was not carried out at Bombay, as disinfection is again done at Karáchi.

10. The disinfection shed was fitted with a second sterilizer, so as to enable the staff to get through the disinfection of the kit of crew and passengers of several vessels sailing at about the same time, so as not to cause any delay in their departure.

11. In addition to the medical examination of crew and passengers which was carried out by day on shore prior to their embarkation as required by the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations, the ship's company was again inspected on board before the issue of a bill of health immediately before departure from this port. This means that the Native crew of almost all vessels proceeding to ports out of India were, as a rule, examined three times—firstly, when they were shipped; secondly, when their clothing and bedding were being disinfected; and thirdly, immediately before the vessel sailed. The first inspection referred to has to be carried out so as to meet the letter of the Venice Convention, but from a sanitary point of view it would appear to be unnecessary, and is therefore a waste of time and money, as most of the crew sleep on shore for several nights after the first shore inspection has been carried out.

12. In April, the "Sicilia" and in October the "Valetta" called at Bombay on their voyage to Colombo, merely to land troops, ordinary passengers and certain Government packages, and did not embark any passengers or discharge or take in any cargo here. Nothing was known as to the state of health of the crew and passengers already on board from ports outside Bombay, as they were not medically inspected here; they came under the proviso of Rule 1 of the Medical Inspection Rules issued under Government Notification, General Department (Plague), No. 3892-P., dated the 14th June 1899. The bills of health last obtained by these vessels before their arrival at the port of Bombay were accordingly endorsed as laid down in the Notification.

13. During the year under report 2,271 outgoing steamers and square-rigged vessels were examined. All of them were certified in the bills of health granted to them to have sailed from the Port of Bombay in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The Commanders, Agents and Nacodas of all outward bound vessels, including Native sailing craft, with the exception of very few, were careful in paying attention to the sanitary state of their ships, and in almost all cases they have cheerfully carried out the instructions and advice of the Port Health Officer. The forecastles were limewashed, painted or disinfected before departure. Owing to the large number of coolies who are employed in discharging coals and other cargo using the 'tween decks and holds of ships for the purposes of nature, it was found to be absolutely necessary to have the decks and holds of ships in ballast thoroughly washed down, and in most cases limewashed or disinfected, before the vessel was granted a bill of health. 32,210 Native sailing craft were inspected during the year. The bilges of the craft were generally clean at the time of inspection. Those that were found to be dirty or to contain foul water had to postpone their departures until thoroughly cleaned.

IV.—Infectious Diseases on Vessels in Harbour.

14. During the year under report 27 steamers and 11 Native sailing craft, which were lying at different berths in the Victoria and Prince's Docks and at the various bandars in the Harbour, had on board 19 cases of plague, of whom 14 died, 5 cases of cholera, all of which proved fatal, 4 cases of small-pox, 3 cases of measles and 12 cases of chicken-pox. In addition to the abovementioned cases, 4 persons (presumably dock labourers) were found dead at certain

wharfs in the Prince's and Victoria Docks and at the Modi Bandar Inspection Shed. The cause of death in these cases was attributed to plague. All these vessels and those mentioned in paragraph 3 of this report, as well as the places where the coolies were found dead, were thoroughly disinfected according to the regulations issued under the Venice Sanitary Convention and the Indian Ports Act. A statement (No. 2) giving details of the cases above referred to is appended to this report.

V.—Port Observation Camp.

15. The area of land originally occupied by this Camp, at a monthly rent of Rs. 175-10-1, between 16th January 1899 and 31st August 1900, was 25,000 square feet. On 1st September 1900 the land was curtailed to 17,296 square feet, for which a rent of Rs. 121-1-2 per month was paid to the Bombay Port Trustees. The latter area was occupied by the Camp until 1st September 1901, when it was further curtailed to 12,555 square feet, the monthly rent for which is now Rs. 87-14-2. The area of land referred to was curtailed owing to the recent policy of Government regarding detention of persons in camps under observation.

16. This camp received persons who were rejected and sent there from the outward and inward inspections. They were kept under observation until their temperature fell to normal or until it was certain that the symptoms from which they suffered were not due to plague. Among the passengers and crew who were sent to the Camp from the outward inspections, 51 developed plague and were transferred to the various plague hospitals in the city for treatment. The sheds of the Camp in which the plague cases developed were thoroughly disinfected with Perchloride of Mercury and were kept unoccupied for some days. All the sheds were thoroughly disinfected twice a week with the standard solution of the Perchloride of Mercury. One Hospital Assistant and one ayah were employed to look after the inmates of the Camp. The sweeping of the Camp was done under arrangements made with the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The limewashing of the sheds, floors, &c., and the general repairs to the Camp were carried out by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency. One of the Senior Medical Officers was detailed in turn every month to supervise the general working of the Camp.

VI.—Harbour Patrol.

17. The Harbour Patrol, which was carried on by the Harbour and Sanitary Police under the orders of the Commissioner of Police and by the Preventive Officers under the orders of the Superintendent, Preventive Department, for the detection of sailing craft conveying persons without medical examination across the harbour and to other places was discontinued from 6th June 1900. The necessity for the patrol in the harbour has ceased more especially since the issue of the Notifications referred to in paragraph 5 of this report. Under these Notifications vessels of all sorts were authorized to ply as far north as Thána Creek and as far south as Rewdánda without they and their crew and passengers having to undergo any medical examination.

VII.—Disinfection of Ships and Infected Cargo.

18. The total number of infected vessels of all sorts disinfected under the personal supervision of the Health Officer of the Port or of his Staff and assisted by the Harbour Police was 83 during the year. The Resident Transport Officer and the Senior Naval Officer arranged for carrying out the Port Health Officer's recommendations for the disinfection of transports on which cases of infectious diseases occurred. In certain cases the disinfection barge was placed at the disposal of the Marine Authorities for carrying out the disinfection of linen, mattresses and the clothing and bedding of the crew belonging to infected Naval and Indian Marine Ships or Transports.

19. When disinfecting the vessels on which cases of cholera occurred, the drinking water stored on board such vessels was discharged into the sea and the water tanks were disinfected inside with Potassium Permanganate solution before they were re-filled with a fresh supply of drinking water.

20. In April 1901 dead rats were found for days on board of a ship which was lying in the Prince's Dock. The vessel was disinfected in the following manner, as described by the Captain:—

> "Sulphur was burned in the holds. The lower and the upper decks were washed and cleaned and then disinfected with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. There were three manholes for cargo which were swabbed with a solution of soft soap and carbolic acid and then dusted over with disinfectant powder. The walls and the roof of the manholes were sprayed with the same solution. The forecastles were washed with 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. The second class cabins as well as the bath-rooms and the water closets (both deck and saloon) were also washed with the same solution."

VIII.—General Health of the Shipping.

21. During the year 841 persons connected with the shipping were admitted into the various hospitals in the city suffering from diseases other than those considered by the Government of India as infectious diseases dangerous to life. The Saint George's Hospital admitted 457 European patients, of whom 9 died, 419 were discharged and 29 remained after 1st January 1902 under treatment. The Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital admitted 103 Native patients, of

whom 13 died, and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital 281 Natives, of whom 21 died. The diseases for which the patients in question were admitted were due to injuries, ague, simple continued, enteric and remittent fever, beriberi, syphilis, rheumatism, debility, diarrhœa, pneumonia, venereal, abscess, ulcers, &c., &c.

22. No deaths occurred from the effects of mephitic gas poisoning while cleaning the bilges of ships during the year, but the Coroner of Bombay held 14 inquests on the bodies of persons who died from accidents on board ships.

IX.—Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

23. The pilgrim traffic from Bombay to Jeddah has been stopped owing to the prevalence of plague in the former place since the year 1897; and consequently no vessels with Mecca pilgrims left this port for Jeddah during the year. It will be seen from Table No. 3 attached to this report that 1,290 pilgrims returned from Mecca *vid* Aden and other routes.

24. The Pilgrim Ships "Naseri," "Hooseinee" and "Pemba" had each a case of small-pox on the return voyage from Jeddah. The cases from the first two vessels were landed at Karáchi and the case from the last vessel was landed at Aden. The necessary disinfection of the vessels and the clothing and bedding of the Hajees was carried out at Karáchi and Aden. On inspection here the crew and passengers of those vessels were found to be free from any infectious diseases.

25. The baggage of the 1,290 returning pilgrims was disinfected in the Port Health Disinfecting Stove. Pilgrims whose homes were up-country or beyond the frontier were not allowed to enter the town, but were sent direct from the disinfection shed to their homes by rail at the Government expense.

X.—Emigration Traffic.

26. This traffic has been suspended at this Port since the year 1897 owing to the prevalence of plague in the City of Bombay.

XI.—Sanitary State of the Harbour and Foreshore.

27. The sanitary state of the Bombay Harbour and Foreshore has continued to be the same as last year. The condition of the various bandars and docks has been reported as satisfactory during the year by the Customs Officers stationed at each bandar, with the exception of Clark Bandar, the condition of which is reported to be "not good." No complaints were made to the Port Health Officer by the residents in the vicinity of the Bombay Harbour as was customary some years ago regarding the insanitary and filthy state of certain bandars, and in the absence of such reports it is inferred that the present condition of the foreshore is as a rule, good.

XII.—Presence of Cholera and Small-pox and Epidemic of Plague in the City.

28. At least 18,736 deaths from plague, 198 deaths from cholera and 159 deaths from small-pox occurred in the City of Bombay against 13,286 deaths from plague, 4,273 deaths from cholera and 3,018 deaths from small-pox during the year preceding. The City was free from epidemics of cholera and small-pox during the year under report, but plague was raging as a virulent epidemic from January to June inclusive in the year 1901.

29. The rigorous and very searching examination of each individual leaving this Port, the thorough disinfection of clothing, bedding and boxes of the Native crew, deck and third class passengers proceeding by vessels to ports out of India, and the rejection of persons suffering from suspicious symptoms of plague or other infectious disease have become so well known, that few persons actually suffering from fully developed plague symptoms attempt to travel by sea, as they know they are certain of being detected and detained in camp or hospital.

30. Whenever plague developed among the crew or passengers who were prevented from sailing on a vessel bound for a Foreign port, immediate intimation of it was sent to Government, with a view to communicating the fact by wire to the authorities at the next port at which the vessel was intended to touch. On the occurrence of a plague case among those who were rejected from vessels bound for Indian ports, the information was given by the Port Health Officer by wire to the next port for which the vessel was bound. This was done so as to give every information to other ports in case those rejections who developed plague may have relatives or friends among the people who sailed on the ship.

With one exception, no lines of vessels that left Bombay met with any vexatious delay owing to quarantine regulations at Foreign ports. This speaks volumes for the faith of Foreign Governments in the efficiency of the measures adopted by Government to prevent the spread of plague from Bombay by sea. The exception referred to is that of the British India steamers, which gave up calling at several ports in Portuguese East Africa on account of the enforcement of numerous vexatious regulations at those ports against arrivals from plague-infected countries.

32. The following outgoing vessels were reported to have had plague on board after leaving Bombay :—

(i) S.S. *Bormida* left for China on 17th January 1901. One of the passengers was found by the ship's doctor to be suffering from plague symptoms on the 20th January 1901. He died on the 21st idem.

(ii) S.S. *Assyria* left on 7th March 1901. On arrival at Karáchi one of her passengers was found to be suffering from plague.

(iii) S.S. *Parramatta* left on 12th October 1901 for the Far East *viâ* Colombo. A fireman serang is reported to have died off Colombo of plague and was buried at sea.

It was stated in the press that the S.S. *Peninsular,* which left Bombay on 2nd November 1901, landed at Marseilles two suspected cases of plague from among the lascars. From the reports obtained from the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, and their Agents at London and Marseilles, and also from enquiries made when the S.S. *Peninsular* returned to Bombay in January last, there is not the least ground to suppose that the men had plague. Both of them recovered.

The S.S. *Patiala* left Bombay on 26th November 1901 for Aden and East African Ports *viâ* Kárachi. One fatal case of plague occurred among ordnance lascars and was removed at Aden on 5th December 1901. He was found to be in perfect health at the time of his departure from Bombay. As the passengers from Bombay were allowed on shore at Karáchi—a plague-infected port—the deceased may have contracted plague there. The man is reported to have developed plague 5 days after leaving Karáchi or 8 days after leaving Bombay. The *Peninsular* and *Patiala* should not be counted against Bombay.

33. In addition to the abovementioned cases, some cases of plague may have been exported from Bombay by coasting vessels to the small ports north and south of Bombay, but on the whole they must have been very few in comparison with the large passenger traffic which exists between Bombay and those ports.

34. Two vessels on their inward voyage were reported to have had cases of plague.

35. The decrease in the number of plague cases detected is due to the fact that a large number of the rejected were turned into the town and were therefore lost sight of, whereas in previous years they were detained in the various camps erected for that purpose until they showed clear signs of plague or until it was certain that the symptoms from which they were suffering were not due to plague.

36. In one instance a box said to contain plague-cultures was found by one of the Port Health Staff in the possession of a Surgeon on a ship which sailed from the docks for China. As the conditions laid down in the Rules issued under Government Notifications No. 2999-P. of 3rd May 1899 and No. 6048-P. of 4th October 1899 were not fulfilled the box was returned to the person from whom the Ship's Surgeon received it.

37. The question of clearing ships of rats at plague-infected ports, or on arrival from such ports at non-infected ports, has been under most careful consideration. Rats may indeed be killed by means of Carbonic Acid and other gases, but the cost of the operation and the difficulty of removing the gas from the hold of a vessel so as to enable human beings to work the cargo without danger to life and health appear to be at present impracticable. In addition to these and many other difficulties, there is nothing to show that gas liberated in the hold of a vessel will render innocuous plague microbes in the cargo of a vessel or in the body of infected rats on board of ship. I do not see how vessels can be completely freed from rats unless the vessel is empty of all cargo and ballast, and as this cannot be done in wet dock or stream without endangering the stability of the vessel, unless she is in water ballast, nothing short of sending her into dry dock, discharging her cargo there, and then filling the holds, forecastles, cabins and saloons with some poisonous or asphyxiating gas would be effective.

38. Experiments had been made to obtain a rapid and efficient method of disinfecting boots and shoes, but the results left something to be desired. Further experiments are being made.

XIII—Establishment.

39. Owing to the diminution of work during the year it was not found necessary to employ the Staff to its full sanctioned strength. The following extra Staff in addition to the Port Health Officer and his permanent Establishment carried out the work :—

(*a*) Staff for Medical Examination Duties :—

1 Commissioned Medical Officer,
3 English Doctors,
1 Lady Doctor,
1 Lady Nurse,
7 Medical Subordinates,
1 Medical Officer at Worli and Mahim Bandars.

(*b*) For the Observation Camp :—

1 Medical Subordinate,
1 Ayah.

(*c*) For Disinfection Work :—

1 Engine Driver,
1 Fireman,
2 Coolies.

(*d*) Office :—

3 Temporary Clerks,
1 Naik,
1 Temporary Peon.

(*e*) Launch :—

1 Tindal,
2 Lascars,
1 Engine Driver,
1 Stoker,
1 Tonie,

(*f*) Police :—

1 Inspector,
6 European Constables,
40 Native Constables.

A further reduction in the Medical Staff and Police Force was made when the inspection work became light during the monsoon months, but the various staffs were again brought to their former strength as mentioned above when the work increased during the busy season.

40. The Port Health Officer and his Staff are very much indebted to the Superintendent, Preventive Service, and his Customs Officers for rendering the usual assistance in connection with the Port Inspection work which they have ungrudgingly given since the first outbreak of plague, and also for placing at their disposal one of the Customs launches when the Port Health launch was laid up for cleaning purposes once a fortnight.

41. The Port Health Officer's thanks are also due to the Dock and Harbour Police for their assistance and co-operation and to the Agents of Steam Ship Lines for arranging matters for the Medical Staff in such a manner as to enable the latter to carry out the Rules framed in accordance with the Venice Sanitary Convention with the least amount of inconvenience to crew and passengers.

42. All the Medical Officers and Subordinates of the Port Health Department have carried out their respective duties, which were of a very onerous and unpleasant nature, with the same energy, tact and cheerfulness which they have hitherto displayed in the performance of the same.

43. I am glad to report favourably of the Sanitary Police Staff under Inspector G. R. Mayers and of the Office Establishment under Mr. Ramrao G. Kamalakar. They have worked hard, well, and to my satisfaction.

J. CRIMMIN, V.C., Major, I.M.S.,
Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay Port Health Office,
Town Customs House, 10th April 1902.

TABLE No. 1.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the Shipping of the Bombay Port and the work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1901 :—

Vessels, including Country Craft.	Total Number of Vessels.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of Persons inspected, including crew on Vessels.	Number of Native crew and 3rd class or deck passengers disinfected during the year.	Number of Vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Number of Persons Segregated or rejected.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.								
								Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Jigger.	Leprosy.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlatina.
Entered	*43,283	113	27,204	7,900	45	816	227	3	...	10	154	36	46	...	4	1
Left...	*43,831	34,481	859,106	70,914	...	...	6,997	51	...	20	2	19	...	3	...	...
In harbour during the year ...	*1,192	38	...	...	38	52	...	19	5	4	3	12	...	...	...	...
Total for 1901 ...	88,306	34,637	886,310	78,814	83	868	7,224	73	5	34	159	67	46	3	4	1
Total for 1900 ...	...	65,966	1,173,050	77,162	123	2,777	17,314	84	85	1,392	28	19	125	...	...	...

* These figures are supplied by the Customs Department and the Port Officer, Bombay.

TABLE No. 2.

The following table includes all Steamers, Square-rigged Vessels and Native Craft which became infected while lying in the Port of Bombay during the year 1901 :—

Months.	Number of Persons who were attacked with Plague at Bandars and in the Docks.		Total Number of Cases of infectious diseases in the Bombay Harbour.									
			Total Number of infected Vessels.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1901.													
January ...	2	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
February ...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	2
March ...	1	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	3
April	...	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
May	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	4
November ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
December ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Total for 1901 ...			38	5	5	4	...	3	...	12	...	19	14
Total for 1900 ...			76	78	73	33	10	6	...	1	...	14	12

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the number of Pilgrims who returned from Mecca *vid* Aden by Vessels during the year 1901 :—

Name of Ship.	Date of arrival.	Number of Crew.	Number of Pilgrims	Number of Passengers other than Pilgrims	From what route the Pilgrims arrived.	Number of deaths during voyage.	Cause of death.	Number of cases of infectious diseases on board.	Nature of death.
S. S. Hooseinee	1st January ...	69	94	49	Jeddah *vid* Aden	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Salazie	27th May... ...	165	10	63	Do.	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Java	7th June ...	59	35	61	Jeddah, P. Gulf and Karáchi.	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Kola	8th June ...	82	33	185	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Assyria	14th June ...	86	77	52	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Kilwa	21st June ...	71	7	70	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Naseri	22nd June ...	66	89	...	Do. *vid* Karáchi ...	...	...	1	Small-pox, landed at Karáchi.
S. S. Hooseinee	25th June ...	70	437	...	Do. *vid* Aden	18 Pilgrims landed at Aden.		1	Small-pox, landed at Aden.
S. S. Pemba	2nd July ...	89	74	43	Zanzibar *vid* Aden	...	...	1	Small-pox, landed in Bombay on her arrival
S. S. Chanda	4th July ...	79	24	39	Persian Gulf *vid* Karáchi ...	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Ruffaile Rubattino ...	6th July ...	127	1	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Assyria	18th July ...	87	297	42	Persian Gulf *vid* Karáchi ...	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Kilwa	25th July ...	88	36	125	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Dwarka	3rd August ...	94	1	23	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Lawada	4th August ...	103	5	55	Zanzibar, P. Gulf *vid* Karáchi.	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Carinthia...	8th August ...	52	3	11	Aden	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Trieste	19th August ...	69	6	21	Aden	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Nowshera...	1st September ...	111	8	57	Aden	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Salazie	17th September...	165	5	77	Aden	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Lawada	29th September...	109	35	74	Zanzibar *vid* Karáchi ...	...	...	...	.....
S. S. Assyria	23rd November ...	...	13	...	Karáchi and P. Gulf ...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ...	1,870	1,290	1,047	.....	...	...	3	.....

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX III.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I—*Showing the Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during 1901.*

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1901.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean Ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	721,665	705,240	1,426,805	24,537	23,159	47,696	17·20	16·23	33·43	105·52	6·03	...	22·73	21·52	44·25
2	Násik	412,647	402,702	815,349	12,228	11,336	23,564	15·00	13·90	28·90	107·87	...	·96	22·25	20·82	43·07
3	Thána	421,931	388,901	810,832	9,418	8,738	18,156	11·61	10·78	22·39	107·78	...	8·05	15·79	14·82	30·61
4	City of Bombay ...	469,240	291,235	760,475	6,962	6,331	13,293	9·15	8·33	17·48	109·97	...	60·29	7·53	6·87	14·40
5	Kolába	304,412	301,095	605,507	8,591	8,119	16,710	14·18	13·41	27·59	150·77	...	1·49	17·25	16·34	33·59
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	417,038	419,779	836,817	13,720	12,971	26,691	16·39	15·50	31·89	105·77	5·48	...	21·41	20·32	41·73
7	Poona	498,248	490,854	989,102	13,641	12,664	26,305	13·79	12·80	26·59	107·71	...	5·89	17·91	16·64	34·55
8	Sholápur	362,569	358,018	720,587	10,059	9,708	19,767	13·96	13·47	27·43	103·62	0·97	...	17·96	17·09	35·05
9	Sátára	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	13,593	12,429	26,022	11·86	10·85	22·71	109·37	...	20·64	17·89	16·87	34·76
10	Ratnágiri	547,499	620,376	1,167,875	14,585	13,771	28,356	12·49	11·79	24·28	105·92	3·18	...	15·00	14·08	29·08
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgáum	501,087	491,175	992,262	11,819	11,355	23,174	11·91	11·44	23·35	104·09	...	48·56	17·02	16·23	33·26
12	Dhárwár	560,567	552,045	1,112,612	16,731	16,244	32,975	15·04	14·59	29·64	102·99	...	41·62	17·18	16·62	33·79
13	Bijápur	367,997	367,403	735,400	10,948	10,523	21,471	14·89	14·31	29·19	104·04	2·54	...	17·23	16·56	33·79
14	Kánara...	236,003	218,414	454,417	7,011	6,656	13,667	15·43	14·65	30·08	105·33	...	6·94	15·27	14·26	29·53
	Gujarát Registration District.															
15	Surat	317,709	319,173	636,882	8,545	8,037	16,582	13·42	12·62	26·04	106·32	...	10·55	19·47	18·58	38·05
16	Broach...	148,504	143,225	291,729	4,798	4,657	9,455	16·45	15·96	32·41	103·03	...	17·97	19·11	18·20	37·31
17	Kaira	375,599	340,654	716,253	10,820	9,366	20,186	15·10	13·08	28·18	115·52	...	20·18	17·91	15·91	33·82
18	Panch Maháls ...	132,035	128,968	261,003	2,860	2,634	5,494	10·96	10·09	21·05	108·58	...	3·67	18·19	17·23	35·42
19	Ahmedabad	407,626	387,718	795,344	8,157	7,397	15,554	10·26	9·30	19·56	110·27	...	33·12	16·25	14·72	30·97
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	246,241	196,509	442,750	4,394	3,826	8,220	9·92	8·64	18·57	114·55	...	9·22	13·21	11·16	24·37
21	Hyderabad	543,951	444,524	988,475	8,453	6,432	14,885	8·55	6·51	15·06	131·42	...	3·45	7·03	9·45	16·48
22	Thar and Párkar ...	202,707	161,162	363,869	1,735	1,307	3,042	4·77	3·59	8·36	132·75	...	14·51	12·02	9·49	21·51
23	Lárkána	354,103	301,980	656,083	8,722	7,450	16,172	13·29	11·36	24·65	117·07	1·89	...	15·52	13·02	28·54
24	Sukkur	281,592	241,327	522,919	7,069	5,799	12,868	13·52	11·09	24·61	121·90	7·07	...	14·59	12·02	26·61
25	Upper Sind Frontier...	129,838	102,147	231,985	2,986	2,356	5,342	12·87	10·16	23·03	126·74	9·82	...	12·85	9·95	22·80
	Total for the Presidency ...	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	242,382	223,265	465,647	13·11	12·08	25·19	108·56	...	11·93	17·09	15·80	32·89

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *during the year 1901.*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8
Serial Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1901).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Western Registration District.											
1	Khándesh	10,041	1,420·	721,565	705,240	1,426,805	47,696	33·	19,774	18,900	38,674	104·
2	Násik	5,850	135·	412,647	402,702	815,349	23,564	28·	12,795	11,557	24,352	110·
3	Thána	3,573	226·	421,021	388,901	810,832	18,156	22·	13,407	11,275	24,682	118·
4	City of Bombay	22	34,567·	469,240	291,235	760,475	13,293	17·	35,286	23,862	59,148	147·
5	Kolába	2,131	284·	304,412	301,095	605,507	16,710	27·	9,291	8,322	17,613	112·
	Central Registration District.											
6	Ahmednagar	6,586	127·	417,038	419,779	836,817	26,691	31·	11,455	10,650	22,105	107·
7	Poona	5,349	185·	498,248	490,854	989,102	26,305	26·	16,540	15,487	32,027	106·
8	Sholápur	4,541	159·	362,569	358,018	720,587	19,767	27·	9,929	9,140	19,069	108·
9	Sátára	4,825	228·	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	26,022	22·	24,467	25,214	49,681	97·
10	Ratnágiri	3,998	292·	547,499	620,376	1,167,875	28,358	24·	12,299	12,345	24,644	99·
	Southern Registration District.											
11	Belgaum	4,649	218·	501,087	491,175	992,262	23,174	23·	35,634	35,724	71,358	99·
12	Dhárwár	4,602	241·	560,562	552,045	1,112,612	32,975	29·	39,926	39,355	79,281	101·
13	Bijápur	5,669	129·	367,997	367,403	735,400	21,471	29·	9,941	9,659	19,600	102·
14	Kánara	3,945	115·	236,003	218,414	454,417	13,667	30·	8,964	7,855	16,819	114·
	Gujarát Registration District.											
15	Surat	1,053	385·	317,709	319,173	636,882	16,562	26·	11,823	11,482	23,305	102·
16	Broach	1,467	198·	148,504	143,225	291,729	9,455	32·	7,322	7,376	14,698	99·
17	Kaira	1,595	449·	375,599	340,654	716,253	20,186	28·	17,894	16,748	34,642	106·
18	Panch Mahális	1,606	162·	132,035	128,968	261,003	5,494	21·	3,255	3,196	6,451	101·
19	Ahmedabad	3,816	208·	407,626	387,718	795,344	15,554	19·	21,857	20,345	41,902	105·
	Sind Registration District.											
20	Karáchi	11,971	36·	246,241	196,509	442,750	8,220	18·	7,067	5,236	12,303	134·
21	Hyderabad	8,291	119·	543,951	444,524	988,475	14,885	15·	10,163	8,133	18,296	124·
22	Thar and Párkar ...	13,690	26·	202,707	161,162	363,869	3,042	8·	4,642	3,678	8,320	126·
23	Lárkhána	5,090	128·	354,103	301,980	656,083	16,172	24·	7,770	7,161	14,931	108·
24	Sukkur	5,398	96·	281,592	241,327	522,919	12,868	24·	4,745	4,423	9,169	107·
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,621·	88·	129,838	102,147	231,985	5,342	23·	1,639	1,425	3,064	115·
	Total for the Presidency.	122,984	150·	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	465,647	25·	357,586	328,548	686,134	108·

1	2	9									10		
Serial Number.	Districts.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM									MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.				
									Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.													
1	Khándesh	0·01	0·22	1·88	13·00	5·60	0·29	6·10	27·40	26·79	27·11	53·03	48·08	50·58
2	Násik	0·01	0·18	0·84	14·36	4·43	0·30	9·76	31·07	28·70	29·87	55·54	50·59	53·09
3	Thána	0·01	0·07	4·18	17·56	1·35	0·60	6·67	31·77	29·25	30·44	42·34	40·95	41·67
4	City of Bombay	0·26	0·21	24·58	10·36	4·85	0·99	36·53	75·20	81·93	77·78	60·64	75·76	66·23
5	Kolába	0·17	0·20	1·84	16·55	2·60	0·43	2·40	30·29	27·64	29·09	36·24	34·17	35·21
	Central Registration District.													
6	Ahmednagar	0·08	0·03	0·02	12·25	6·89	0·29	7·05	27·47	25·37	26·41	45·59	40·03	42·81
7	Poona	0·03	0·17	4·30	15·27	5·79	0·38	6·51	33·20	31·55	32·38	48·13	44·27	46,21
8	Sholapur	0·73	0·06	0·40	12·42	8·12	0·32	4·41	27·39	25·53	26·46	41·23	36·77	39·01
9	Sátára	0·05	0·17	19·28	10·02	4·92	0·38	8·53	43·02	43·68	43·35	42·65	39·31	40·97
10	Ratnágiri	...	0·45	0·22	12·63	2·79	0·39	4·62	22·46	19·90	21·10	26·67	23·29	25·73
	Southern Registration District.													
11	Belgaum	2·87	0·52	34·07	7·72	6·24	0·37	20·18	71·11	72·73	71·91	50·13	48·69	49·42
12	Dhárwár	6·87	0·86	28·65	12·03	2·34	0·29	20·21	71·22	71·29	71·26	47·46	46·71	47·09
13	Bijápur	1·95	0·14	0·06	10·28	3·22	0·32	10·68	27·01	26·29	26·65	33·43	32·06	32·75
14	Kánara	1·45	2·44	1·16	15·87	1·67	0·46	13·78	37·98	35·96	37·01	31·93	30·53	31·26
	Gujarát Registration District.													
15	Surat	...	0·20	4·70	19·02	0·81	0·36	11·51	37·21	35·97	36·59	45·99	43·61	44·79
16	Broach	...	0·01	6·50	27·81	0·92	0·36	14·78	49·35	51·50	50·38	65·04	63·95	64·51
17	Kaira	...	...	0·52	25·19	2·14	0·51	20·01	47·64	49·16	48·36	58·02	54·10	56·18
18	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	21·50	0·50	0·44	2·27	24·65	24·78	24·72	82·19	73·26	77·87
19	Ahmedabad	...	...	0·20	43·69	1·42	0·29	7·08	52·88	52·47	52·68	61·14	57·88	59·56
	Sind Registration District.													
20	Karáchi	...	0·33	7·02	14·04	0·62	0·32	5·45	28·70	28·65	27·79	31·00	29·58	30·37
21	Hyderabad	...	0·42	0·03	15·96	0·27	0·31	1·51	18·68	18·30	18·51	15·83	15·42	15·64
22	Thar and Párkar ...	...	0·03	...	22·25	0·04	0·24	0·32	22·90	22·82	22·87	25·34	25·07	25·22
23	Lárkhána	...	0·01	...	21·36	0·03	0·41	0·89	21·04	23·71	22·76	21·42	22·44	21·89
24	Sukkur	...	0·34	...	14·50	0·19	0·27	2·23	16·85	18·38	17·53	20·68	21·10	20·87
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	0·08	...	12·36	0·03	0·24	0·50	12·62	13·95	13·21	16·17	17·81	16·89
	Total for the Presidency.	0·74	0·29	6·94	15·80	3·26	0·38	9·72	37·52	36·70	37·12	42·24	40·24	41·30

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1901.*

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December.	Total, deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	3,636	2,961	4,351	3,347	2,371	1,636	1,718	2,453	3,602	3,694	4,065	4,790	38,674	1
2	Násik	2,817	2,713	2,968	1,891	1,606	1,457	1,510	1,731	1,730	1,739	2,032	2,158	24,352	2
3	Thána	3,022	3,495	3,796	2,092	1,658	1,173	1,251	1,773	1,648	1,456	1,616	1,702	24,682	3
4	City of Bombay	5,573	8,602	9,793	6,542	4,920	2,970	3,033	3,694	3,768	3,419	3,333	3,501	59,148	4
5	Kolába	2,233	2,004	2,194	1,301	1,209	985	1,148	1,594	1,297	1,103	1,175	1,370	17,613	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	1,873	1,992	2,410	1,735	1,664	1,433	1,769	1,858	1,999	1,875	1,743	1,754	22,105	6
7	Poona	2,321	2,358	3,217	2,329	1,867	1,795	2,094	2,669	2,627	3,010	3,631	4,109	32,027	7
8	Sholápur	1,388	1,388	1,445	1,414	1,135	1,197	1,650	2,605	1,963	1,852	1,476	1,556	19,069	8
9	Sátára	2,145	1,942	2,600	2,394	1,972	1,978	2,504	4,050	6,959	8,450	7,954	6,733	49,681	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,279	2,601	3,182	2,041	1,950	1,635	1,887	2,009	1,671	1,642	1,682	2,065	24,644	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	3,373	3,623	4,467	4,134	4,110	4,757	5,154	5,769	8,191	11,405	9,210	7,165	71,358	11
12	Dhárwár	3,482	4,435	6,084	6,309	4,992	4,413	5,165	7,943	9,867	10,145	8,631	7,815	79,281	12
13	Bijápur	1,199	1,099	1,570	2,034	1,586	1,453	1,846	1,618	1,955	2,016	1,717	1,597	19,600	13
14	Kánara	1,372	1,381	1,466	1,307	1,240	1,194	1,462	1,690	1,451	1,244	1,371	1,701	16,819	14
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	2,210	2,398	2,738	1,783	1,578	1,312	1,565	1,889	1,931	1,762	2,092	2,047	23,305	15
16	Broach	1,496	894	1,009	745	629	548	513	844	1,976	1,965	2,124	1,955	14,698	16
17	Kaira	2,936	2,178	2,562	1,933	1,498	1,432	1,267	2,076	3,922	5,727	4,921	4,190	34,642	17
18	Panch Mahális	1,045	701	594	574	406	333	277	342	451	573	542	613	6,451	18
19	Ahmedabad...	5,757	4,358	4,784	2,896	2,487	1,914	1,469	2,215	3,371	3,908	4,172	4,571	41,902	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,170	1,033	1,540	1,972	1,617	574	493	462	564	770	956	1,152	12,303	20
21	Hyderabad	2,174	1,670	1,612	1,571	1,312	1,128	891	911	883	1,556	2,287	2,301	18,296	21
22	Thar and Párkar	1,329	1,056	1,218	839	649	425	360	298	232	394	732	788	8,320	22
23	Lárkhána	1,465	930	742	830	857	795	673	657	857	2,019	2,946	2,160	14,931	23
24	Sukkur	840	636	593	544	650	587	495	565	709	1,101	1,398	1,051	9,109	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	251	192	193	172	190	161	192	193	243	362	455	460	3,064	25
	Total for the Presidency.	57,386	56,590	67,128	52,729	44,153	37,335	40,356	51,898	63,867	73,187	72,261	69,214	686,134	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month... ...	3·11	3·06	3·63	2·85	2·39	2·02	2·18	2·81	3·50	3·96	3·91	3·70	37·12	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1901.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	4,017	3,503	3,435	3,254	1,355	1,289	856	888	580	690	1,536	1,833	1,801	1,665	1,792	1,374	1,636	1,284	2,766	3,120	1
2	Násik	2,530	2,041	2,283	2,146	695	690	427	387	416	451	1,095	1,184	1,260	1,079	1,288	941	1,208	940	1,593	1,708	2
3	Thána	1,479	1,162	1,570	1,578	814	773	631	496	573	484	1,593	1,522	2,022	1,465	1,765	1,094	1,431	1,079	1,549	1,622	3
4	City of Bombay	3,978	3,734	2,119	2,058	1,098	1,202	2,067	1,839	2,207	1,602	7,573	4,231	6,885	3,076	3,752	1,744	2,254	1,248	3,353	3,130	4
5	Kolába	1,325	1,101	1,180	1,149	481	515	349	297	317	335	815	841	1,101	898	1,123	707	1,140	811	1,460	1,670	5
	Central Registration District.																					
6	Ahmednagar	2,519	2,036	2,226	2,045	516	434	325	294	257	297	666	754	943	880	952	753	1,020	809	2,031	2,348	6
7	Poona	2,961	2,533	2,559	2,387	1,074	1,075	796	803	555	704	1,409	1,517	1,589	1,473	1,611	1,130	1,441	1,074	2,545	2,786	7
8	Sholápur	1,949	1,804	2,061	1,965	631	613	300	260	244	307	607	633	825	700	859	670	983	780	1,470	1,603	8
9	Sátára	2,589	2,105	3,055	2,898	2,115	2,349	1,745	1,930	1,440	1,064	2,623	2,949	2,592	2,696	2,624	2,376	2,429	2,256	3,250	3,991	9
10	Ratnágiri	1,497	1,276	1,432	1,485	575	573	299	350	375	383	954	1,060	1,053	1,057	1,207	926	1,542	1,150	3,315	4,085	10
	Southern Registration District.																					
11	Belgaum	2,130	1,871	4,540	4,783	3,865	4,220	3,416	3,522	1,605	1,605	3,839	4,046	4,588	4,149	3,937	3,283	3,226	2,632	4,488	5,613	11
12	Dhárwár	3,408	2,988	5,705	5,901	4,305	4,473	3,945	3,683	1,941	1,960	4,274	4,663	4,688	4,275	4,062	3,525	3,450	2,941	4,148	4,946	12
13	Bijápur	1,486	1,276	1,927	2,063	936	874	443	379	224	250	539	645	771	776	960	678	1,022	685	1,633	2,033	13
14	Kánara	1,699	1,486	862	929	422	445	342	311	350	390	1,006	1,026	1,165	829	1,159	688	938	643	1,021	1,109	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																					
15	Surat	1,497	1,290	1,422	1,462	697	764	617	602	476	451	1,191	1,296	1,396	1,326	1,370	1,075	1,308	1,009	1,849	2,207	15
16	Broach	1,051	994	845	858	504	477	376	372	291	309	808	850	988	928	857	785	748	703	854	1,100	16
17	Kaira	2,449	2,478	3,213	2,791	1,232	920	658	508	524	409	1,743	1,634	1,986	1,838	2,037	1,581	2,014	1,738	2,047	2,851	17
18	Panch Mahális	421	381	460	422	248	277	145	141	131	112	395	411	477	391	364	332	336	324	278	405	18
19	Ahmedabad...	2,079	2,024	3,208	3,237	1,522	1,420	927	757	958	740	2,767	2,250	2,894	2,581	2,833	2,305	2,316	2,260	2,053	2,771	19
	Sind Registration District.																					
20	Karáchi	1,136	939	654	618	414	412	387	326	400	287	1,038	726	1,042	801	729	411	547	273	740	642	20
21	Hyderabad	1,680	1,515	1,762	1,748	693	559	369	246	313	277	953	878	1,116	840	1,113	630	878	495	1,291	946	21
22	Thar and Párkar	393	375	580	534	338	293	205	169	184	137	509	398	619	460	637	382	479	343	708	588	22
23	Lárkhána	1,910	1,801	1,507	1,543	554	493	202	139	142	136	511	645	677	620	628	437	535	413	1,104	884	23
24	Shikárpur	1,429	1,353	772	785	254	223	129	121	103	163	330	385	379	373	380	265	358	223	607	532	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	449	394	256	270	94	85	57	58	51	62	113	133	154	117	149	86	116	64	200	156	25
	Total for the Presidency.	48,022	42,260	49,683	48,909	25,432	25,437	20,013	18,882	14,662	14,255	38,897	36,510	43,011	35,090	38,188	28,178	33,335	26,175	46,343	52,852	
	*Ratios per 1,000 living...	Male. *97·705 86·57		Female. 91,169 79·78		18·91	19·77	16·20	18·85	18·81	20·45	Male. 81,908 26·06		Female. 71,600 24·34		Male. 71,523 46·43		Female. 54,353 37·52		121·48	118·84	

*These ratios have been calculated on the population including Europeans and Eurasians as Civil native population is not available.

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES

1	2	3					
No.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.					
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.						
1	Khándesh	119,179	1,294,407	821	662	11,736	1,426,805
2	Násik	43,856	769,114	1,780	467	132	815,349
3	Thána	36,257	726,902	42,106	5,238	329	810,832
4	City of Bombay	155,747	522,856	29,645	36,231	5,996	760,475
5	Kolába	29,339	572,367	1,202	311	2,288	605,507
	Central Registration District.						
6	Ahmednagar	43,761	772,781	19,986	202	87	836,817
7	Poona	45,790	931,588	8,256	2,342	1,126	989,102
8	Sholápur	54,510	664,144	1,555	360	18	720,587
9	Sátára	40,888	1,103,881	975	230	56	1,146,030
10	Ratnágiri	82,825	1,080,073	4,929	29	19	1,167,875
	Southern Registration District.						
11	Belgaum	78,389	908,396	5,366	106	5	992,262
12	Dhárwár	141,528	966,767	4,046	153	118	1,112,612
13	Bijápur	84,416	650,089	866	29	...	735,400
14	Kánara	29,302	408,962	16,126	16	11	454,417
	Gujarát Registration District.						
15	Surat	54,191	562,812	957	12,516	6,406	636,882
16	Broach	63,408	199,176	685	3,127	25,333	291,729
17	Kaira	68,187	622,615	25,131	209	111	716,253
18	Panch Maháls	21,349	212,197	489	130	26,838	261,003
19	Ahmedabad	87,183	703,552	2,827	1,323	459	795,344
	Sind Registration District.						
20	Karáchi			Not available.			442,750
21	Hyderabad	744,632	242,811	192	89	751	988,475
22	Thar and Párkar	211,309	152,383	5	4	168	363,869
23	Lárkhána			Not available.			656,083
24	Sukkur			Do.			522,919
25	Upper Sind Frontier	209,192	22,784	2	...	7	231,985
	Total for the Presidency ...	3,726,594	14,424,852	180,736	75,681	33,499	18,481,362

Hindus include Hindus of all castes, and Jains. Other

in the DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1901.*

4						5					
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					
Maho-medans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.	Maho-medans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
2,560	36,089	10	7	8	38,674	21·50	27·89	12·18	10·57	0·68	27·11
1,228	23,090	26	2	6	24,352	28·00	30·02	14·61	4·30	45·45	29·87
1,425	21,870	1,291	77	19	24,682	39·30	30·08	30·66	14·70	57·44	30·44
11,071	44,980	1,391	1,412	294	59,148	71·08	86·02	46·92	30·54	49·03	77·78
1,068	16,447	26	...	72	17,613	36·40	28·73	21·64	...	31·47	29·09
1,367	20,554	88	7	89	22,105	31·24	26·59	4·40	34·62	1,023·00	26·41
1,802	29,498	341	45	341	32,027	39·35	31·68	40·00	19·21	302·84	32·38
1,316	17,680	63	5	5	19,069	23·96	26·62	40·51	13·89	277·78	26·46
2,004	47,606	19	3	49	49,681	49·01	43·12	19·49	13·04	875·00	43·35
1,794	22,785	65	...	...	24,644	21·66	21·09	13·18	...	...	21·10
5,958	65,106	260	1	33	71,358	76·00	71·67	48·45	9·43	6,600·00	71·91
10,519	68,421	309	2	30	79,281	74·32	70·77	76·37	13·07	254·23	71·26
2,023	17,552	7	1	17	19,600	23·97	26·90	8·06	34·48	...	26·65
1,422	14,946	433	...	18	16,819	48·53	36·55	26·85	...	1,636·36	37·01
2,369	20,619	29	288	...	23,305	43·71	36·63	30·30	23·01	...	36·59
3,525	11,045	8	120	...	14,698	55·59	55·45	11·68	38·38	...	50·38
3,330	31,166	143	3	...	34,642	48·84	50·04	5·69	14·35	...	48·36
487	5,961	3	...	...	6,451	22·81	28·09	6·13	...	...	24·72
4,261	37,538	65	35	3	41,902	48·87	53·35	22·99	26·46	6·53	52·68
7,596	4,364	54	42	247	12,303			Not available.			27·79
12,479	5,753	2	4	58	18,296	16·76	23·69	10·41	44·94	77·23	18·51
4,495	3,042	...	...	783	8,320	21·27	19·96	...	...	466·07	22·87
12,421	2,501	...	...	9	14,931			Not available.			22·76
5,692	3,412	2	...	63	9,169			Do.			17·53
2,511	546	...	...	7	3,064	12·00	23·96	...	...	1,000·00	13·21
104,723	572,571	4,635	2,054	2,151	686,134	28·10	39·69	27·15	27·14	25·76	37·12

castes include Bhudhists, Sikhs, Jews and all others.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
								Male.	Female.	
	A.—DISTRICTS.									
	Western Registration District.									
1	Khándesh	1,360,369	8	291	2,368	17,740	7,678	9	12	293
2	Násik	771,184	10	137	669	11,186	3,214	3	7	165
3	Thána	784,673	7	54	3,074	13,761	957	20	15	320
4	Kolába	581,621	97	112	667	9,807	1,388	6	5	176
	Central Registration District.									
5	Ahmednagar ...	781,862	75	22	12	9,753	5,264	3	5	173
6	Poona	821,538	14	107	1,887	12,975	4,159	4	2	282
7	Sholápur	589,042	451	33	260	7,059	4,879	4	2	159
8	Sátára	1,095,049	50	150	20,711	11,196	5,340	4	3	363
9	Ratnágiri	1,132,815	3	466	257	14,448	3,156	2	3	194
	Southern Registration District.									
10	Belgaum	936,131	2,742	322	32,512	7,305	5,845	19	48	237
11	Dhárwár	976,302	7,325	760	25,201	12,541	2,233	28	39	169
12	Bijápur	706,674	1,272	103	37	7,408	2,273	23	43	138
13	Kánara	426,825	651	963	527	7,022	791	10	8	155
	Gujarát Registration District.									
14	Surat	504,854	...	72	2,537	10,856	276	7	4	161
15	Broach	238,686	...	2	766	7,297	76	4	...	60
16	Kaira	646,099	...	...	48	16,328	1,218	13	9	266
17	Panch Maháls ...	226,115	...	1	1	4,772	103	5	...	74
18	Ahmedabad ...	571,357	...	...	20	25,981	651	8	19	104
	Sind Registration District.									
19	Karáchi	329,850	...	49	65	4,582	51	...	...	61
20	Hyderabad... ...	919,652	....	117	25	14,739	69	8	3	149
21	Thar and Párkar ...	358,970	...	1	...	7,772	14	6	1	37
22	Lárkhána	641,540	...	25	...	13,594	14	5	4	143
23	Sukkur	442,538	...	17	...	6,235	43	2	1	67
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	221,258	...	11	...	2,656	3	...	3	30
	Total of Districts...	16,065,004	12,705	3,815	91,644	257,013	49,695	193	236	3,976
	B.—TOWNS.									
	Khándesh District.									
1	Dhulia	24,726	...	1	308	395	128	...	...	3
2	Nandurbár... ...	10,922	...	...	...	182	44	...	...	6
3	Chopda	12,176	...	3	...	97	62	...	...	2
4	Nasirabad	18,612	...	23	...	140	84	...	...	2

DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1901.*

	10	11	12									13
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.									
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
87	401	8,110	36,596	...	0·21	1·75	13·04	5·64	0·29	5·97	26·90	50·80	1
48	223	7,083	22,522	0·01	0·18	0·87	14·50	4·17	0·29	9·19	29·21	51·71	2
11[b]	466	4,767	23,086	0·01	0·07	3·92	17·54	1·22	0·59	6·07	29·42	41·05	3
61	248	4,227	16,546	0·17	0·19	1·15	16·86	2·39	0·43	7·27	28·46	35·27	4
43	224	4,563	19,913	0·10	0·03	0·02	12·47	6·73	0·29	5·84	25·47	42·05	5
42	330	4,944	24,416	0·02	0·13	2·30	15·79	5·06	0·40	6·02	29·72	42·60	6
31	196	1,753	14,631	0·77	0·06	0·44	11·98	8·28	0·33	2·98	24·84	37·08	7
41	411	9,032	46,950	0·05	0·14	18·91	10·22	4·88	0·37	8·30	42·87	40·25	8
252	451	5,144	23,925	...	0·41	0·23	12·75	2·79	0·40	4·54	21·12	24·89	9
29	333	19,006	68,065	2·93	0·34	34·73	7·80	6·24	0·36	20·30	72·71	48·30	10
19	255	19,464	67,779	7·50	0·78	25·81	12·85	2·29	0·26	19·94	69·42	47·01	11
16	220	7,499	18,812	1·79	0·15	0·05	10·18	3·22	0·31	10·61	26·62	32·89	12
22	195	5,936	16,085	1·53	2·25	1·23	16·45	1·85	0·46	13·91	37·68	31·87	13
24	196	4,726	18,663	...	0·14	5·02	21·50	0·55	0·39	9·36	36·97	44·00	14
24	88	2,478	10,707	...	0·01	3·21	30·57	0·32	0·37	10·38	44·86	63·21	15
23	311	12,607	30,512	...	...	0·07	25·27	1·89	0·48	19·51	47·22	58·12	16
22	101	457	5,135	...	...	...	21·11	0·46	0·45	2·02	24·04	70·91	17
37	168	2,150	28,970	...	...	0·04	45·47	1·14	0·20	3·76	50·70	55·49	18
24	85	438	5,270	...	0·15	0·20	13·89	0·15	0·26	1·33	15·98	32·35	19
125	285	525	15,760	...	0·13	0·03	16·03	0·08	0·31	0·57	17·14	11·33	20
43	87	110	7,984	...	...	...	21·65	0·04	0·24	0·31	22·24	16·08	21
134	286	474	14,303	...	0·04	...	21·19	0·02	0·45	0·74	22·44	21·98	22
44	114	155	6,564	...	0·04	...	14·00	0·10	0·26	0·35	14·83	18·68	23
22	55	31	2,756	...	0·05	...	12·00	0·01	0·25	0·14	12·46	16·18	24
1,324	5,729	125,739	546,340	0·79	0·24	5·70	16·00	3·09	0·36	7·83	34·01	38·45	
1	4	242	1,078	...	0·04	12·46	15·97	5·18	0·16	9·79	43·60	42·15	1
1	7	44	277	...	. .	...	16·66	4·03	0·64	4·03	25·36	82·86	2
...	2	137	301	...	0·25	...	7·97	5·09	0·16	11·25	24·72	31·13	3
...	2	173	422	...	1·24	...	7·52	4·51	0·11	9·29	22·37	40·40	4

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
								Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*									
	Násik District.									
5	Násik	21,490	2	3	17	327	286	...	...	13
6	Yeola	16,559	...	1	...	135	104	...	1	4
7	Deoláli Cantonment.	2,894	...	2	...	4	2	...	...	...
8	Málegaon do. ...	3,222	...	....	...	53	2	...	...	1
	Thána District.									
9	Thána	15,410	...	...	203	275	73	...	...	10
10	Kalyán	10,749	1	...	116	205	62	2	...	5
11	City of Bombay ...	760,475	197	159	18,694	7,880	3,688	62	27	655
	Kolába District.									
12	Panvel	10,152	...	...	409	123	92	2	...	4
13	Alibág	5,996	3	10	40	30	7	...	...	2
14	Mahád	7,738	...	1	...	63	25	...	...	5
	Ahmednagar District.									
15	Ahmednagar ...	35,784	...	...	7	397	230	3	1	12
16	Sangamner... ...	13,801	...	...	1	90	95	...	...	1
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment.	5,370	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...
	Poona District.									
18	Poona	120,543	19	52	1,696	1,719	1,291	...	...	24
19	Junnar	9,675	...	3	...	115	48	1	...	3
20	Poona Cantonment	26,549	2	1	621	219	132	...	...	5
21	Kirkee do. ...	10,797	...	1	54	74	30	...	...	2
	Sholápur District.									
22	Sholápur	74,898	3	10	26	1,294	536	1	...	21
23	Bársi	24,242	...	...	...	352	134	...	...	8
24	Pandharpur ...	32,405	70	...	1	243	306	...	...	1
	Sátára District.									
25	Sátára	25,493	...	37	695	114	208	1	2	11
26	Wai	13,989	...	3	665	97	67	...	...	6
27	Karad	11,499	...	...	4	101	34	...	...	5
	Ratnágiri District.									
28	Vengurla	19,018	...	26	...	145	55	...	...	4
29	Ratnágiri	16,062	...	36	...	155	52	...	...	1

VI—*continued.*

	10	11	12									13
BIES.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.									
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes.		No.
											For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
2	15	582	1,232	0·09	0·14	0·79	15·22	13·30	0·69	27·09	57·32	107·53	5
...	5	193	438	...	0·06	...	8·15	6·28	0·30	11·66	26·45	51·09	6
...	...	29	37	...	0 69	...	1·38	0·69	...	10·02	12·78	25·26	7
...	1	67	123	...	...	...	16·45	0·62	0·31	20·79	38·17	56·79	8
...	10	376	937	...	...	13·17	17·85	4·74	0·65	24·40	60·80	60·55	9
...	7	268	659	0 09	...	10·79	19·07	5·77	0 65	24·94	61·31	59·63	10
9	753	27,777	59,148	0·26	0·21	24·58	10·36	4·85	0·99	36·53	77·78	66·23	11
...	6	103	733	...	...	40·29	12·11	9·06	0·60	10·14	72·20	41·96	12
...	2	88	180	0·50	1·67	6·67	5·00	1·17	0·33	14·68	30·02	42·52	13
...	5	60	154	...	0·13	...	8·14	3·23	0·64	7·76	19·90	29·46	14
...	16	1,094	1,744	...	...	0·20	11·10	6·42	0·45	30·57	48·74	63·66	15
...	1	207	394	...	...	0·07	6·52	6·88	0·07	15·00	28·54	34·78	16
...	...	39	54	...	...	...	1·35	0·68	...	5·29	7·32	17·28	17
3	27	968	5,772	0·16	0·43	14·07	14·26	10·71	0·22	8·03	47·88	76·96	18
2	6	117	289	...	0·31	...	11·89	4·96	0·62	12·09	29·87	43·72	19
3	8	318	1,301	0·07	0·04	23·40	8·24	4·97	0·30	11·98	49·00	37·16	20
...	2	88	249	...	0·09	5·00	6·85	2·78	0·19	8·15	23·06	34·55	21
...	22	761	2,652	0·04	0·13	0·34	17·28	7·16	0·30	10·16	35·41	49·34	22
...	8	264	758	...	...	...	14·53	5·52	0·33	10·89	31·27	56·24	23
1	2	406	1,028	2·16	...	0·03	7·50	9·44	0·06	12·53	31·72	33·76	24
1	15	316	1,385	...	1·45	27·26	4·49	8·16	0·59	12·39	54·33	48·38	25
...	6	220	1,058	...	0·21	47·54	6·93	4·79	0·43	15·73	75·63	43·25	26
1	6	143	288	...	...	0·35	8·78	2·96	0·52	12·44	25·05	73·22	27
1	5	172	403	...	1·37	...	7·63	2·89	0·26	9·04	21·19	22·40	28
...	1	72	316	...	2·24	...	9·63	3·23	0·06	4·47	19·63	32·87	29

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
								Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*									
	Belgaum District.									
30	Belgaum	26,237	24	140	844	134	83	...	5	11
31	Gokák	9,860	53	...	152	56	110	...	...	5
32	Athni	11,107	31	1	27	65	145	2	1	7
33	Belgaum Cantonment.	8,927	1	53	268	96	10	...	...	1
	Dhárwár District.									
34	Dhárwár	30,593	82	29	1,795	328	135	6	5	13
35	Hubli	60,214	116	89	3 078	362	139	...	4	24
36	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	30,652	2	78	1,470	98	59	...	3	6
37	Ránebennur ...	14,851	123	...	333	56	36	1	...	3
	Bijápur District.									
38	Bijápur	23,776	81	1	3	103	78	...	4	6
39	Kaládgi	4,950	78	2	2	48	20	...	...	4
	Kánara District.									
40	Kárwár	16,774	6	145	...	106	39	...	...	7
41	Kumta	10,818	...	...	...	83	18	...	...	6
	Surat District.									
42	Surat	119,171	...	49	212	1,017	212	3	4	22
43	Bulsár	12,857	...	...	245	238	30	1	...	2
	Broach District.									
44	Broach	42,862	...	...	1,132	556	173	...	1	13
45	Jambusar	10,181	...	...	...	259	18	...	...	3
	Kaira District.									
46	Kaira	10,313	...	...	...	268	6	3	...	1
47	Nadiád	31,435	...	...	321	751	179	...	...	24
48	Borsad	13,001	...	...	...	295	27	4	...	10
49	Kapadvanj	15,405	...	...	...	400	106	...	...	8
	Panch Mahál District.									
50	Godhra	20,898	...	...	...	293	16	...	...	7
51	Dohad	13,990	...	...	...	547	11	1	...	3
	Ahmedabad District.									
52	Ahmedabad ...	181,151	1	...	3	7,114	277	1	5	50
53	Gogha	4.798	...	...	133	496	29	...	...	...
54	Viramgám	18,952	...	...	...	736	114	...	...	1
55	Dholka	14,971	...	...	...	392	57	1	2	7
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	4,115	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...

VI—*continued.*

		10	11	12									13
BIES.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.									
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes.		No.
											For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
...	16	487	1,728	0·91	5·34	32·17	5·10	3·16	0·61	18·56	65·86	58·64	30
...	5	219	595	5·38	...	15·42	5·68	11·16	0·51	22·21	60·34	63·69	31
1	11	199	479	2·79	0·09	2·43	5·85	13·05	0·99	17·92	43·12	43·67	32
...	1	62	491	0·11	5·94	30·02	10·75	1·12	0·11	6·95	55·00	18·88	33
1	25	836	3,230	2·68	0·95	58·67	10·72	4·41	0·82	27·33	105·58	57·79	34
1	29	1,244	5,057	1·93	1·48	51·12	6·01	2·31	0·48	20·66	83·99	50·09	35
...	9	593	2,309	0·07	2·54	47·96	3·19	1·92	0·29	19·35	75·33	39·08	36
1	5	353	906	8·28	...	22·42	3·77	2·42	0·34	23·77	61·01	34·88	37
...	10	319	595	3·41	0·04	0·13	4·34	3·28	0·42	13·42	25·03	28·39	38
...	4	39	193	15·76	0·40	0·40	9·70	4·04	0·81	7·88	38·99	33·13	39
...	7	167	470	0·36	8·64	...	6·32	2·33	0·42	9·96	28·02	19·85	40
...	6	157	264	...	...	...	7·67	1·66	0·55	14·51	24·40	24·77	41
1	30	2,404	3,924	...	0·41	1·78	8·53	1·78	0·25	20·17	32·92	47·57	42
...	3	202	718	...	...	19·06	18·51	2·33	0·23	15·71	55·84	52·42	43
1	15	1,675	3,551	...	...	26·40	12·98	4·04	0·35	39·08	82·85	75·11	44
...	3	160	440	...	...	...	25·44	1·77	0·29	15·72	43·22	60·41	45
...	4	248	526	...	...	...	25·98	0·58	0·39	24·05	51·00	53·34	46
1	25	750	2,026	...	...	10·21	23·89	5·69	0·80	23·86	64·45	72·95	47
...	14	251	587	...	...	...	22·69	2·08	1·08	19·30	45·15	109·32	48
...	8	477	991	...	...	...	25·97	6·88	0·52	30·96	64·33	104·40	49
...	7	83	399	...	...	...	14·02	0·77	0·33	3·97	19·09	135·16	50
3	7	52	617	...	...	...	39·10	0·78	0·50	3·72	44·10	166·60	51
...	56	2,634	10,085	0·01	...	0·02	39·27	1·52	0·31	14·52	55·67	76·28	52
...	...	193	851	...	...	27·72	103·38	6·04	...	40·23	177·37	72·47	53
...	1	447	1,298	...	...	...	38·83	6·02	0·05	23·59	68·49	72·87	54
...	10	207	666	...	...	...	26·18	3·81	0·67	13·83	44·49	78·42	55
...	...	...	32	...	...	...	7·78	...	...	...	7·78	15·49	56

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		
								Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
								Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*concluded.*									
	Karáchi District.									
57	Karáchi	112,000	...	97	3,036	1,634	224	4	1	49
	Hyderabad District.									
58	Hyderabad ...	68,823	...	298	2	1,041	204	2	...	15
	Thar and Párkar District.									
59	Umarkot	4,899	...	...	...	325	2	...	...	...
	Lárkhána District.									
60	Lárkhána	14,543	...	3	...	417	6	...	...	1
	Sukkur District.									
61	Shikárpur	49,491	...	158	2	820	32	...	...	9
62	Sukkur	30,890	...	2	...	527	23	...	1	18
	Upper Sind Frontier District.									
63	Jacobabad	10,727	...	8	...	211	3	...	...	...
	Totals of Towns ...	2,416,358	895	1,525	36,615	34,930	10,503	101	67	1,152
	Total for the Presidency ...	18,481,362	13,600	5,340	128,259	291,951	60,198	294	303	5,128

VI—*concluded.*

	9	10	11									12
BIES.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.									
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
3	57	1,985	7,033	...	0·86	26·89	14·47	1·98	0·50	17·58	62·29	24·61	57
2	19	972	2,536	...	4·33	0·03	15·13	2·96	0·28	14·12	36·85	33·19	58
2	2	7	336	...	...	...	66·34	0·41	0·41	1·43	68·59	104·10	59
...	1	111	538	...	0·21	...	28·67	0·41	0·07	7·63	36·99	17·53	60
...	9	876	1,897	...	3·19	0·04	16·57	0·65	0·18	17·70	38·33	34·90	61
1	20	136	708	...	0·06	...	17·06	0·74	0·65	4·40	22·91	29·85	62
...	...	86	308	...	0·75	...	19·67	0·28	...	8·02	28·72	31·51	63
43	1,363	53,955	139,794	0·37	0·63	15·15	14·46	4·35	0·56	22·33	57·85	61·65	
1,367	7,092	179,694	686,134	0·74	0·29	6·94	15·80	3·26	0·38	9·72	37·12	41·30	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1901.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	1	2,645	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	0·01	0·01	3·56	1
2	Násik	16	3	1,649	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	2	10	12	0·04	0·02	0·01	3·47	2
3	Thána	11	3	1,633	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	0·01	0·01	0·01	5·47	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	16	18	19	13	7	8	17	47	23	11	9	9	124	63	197	0·29	0·21	0·26	1·54	4
5	Kolába	11	7	1,484	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	72	22	...	...	...	43	57	100	0·14	0·18	0·17	3·91	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	3	1,355	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	57	17	...	...	35	40	75	0·08	0·09	0·09	3·05	6
7	Poona	12	5	1,191	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	3	2	2	...	12	23	35	0·02	0·05	0·04	4·69	7
8	Sholápur	10	9	719	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	418	78	17	...	...	265	259	524	0·73	0·75	0·73	3·00	8
9	Sátára	15	6	1,345	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	8	...	8	...	23	27	50	0·04	0·05	0·05	4·65	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	1	1,308	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1·41	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	191	310	195	417	532	414	561	191	109	95	25	2	...	1,481	1,370	2,851	2·96	2·79	2·87	3·93	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,303	465	614	1181	2,160	2,176	1,661	891	106	13	...	...	...	...	4,166	3,482	7,648	7·43	6·30	6·87	1·90	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	119	8	...	77	194	91	136	359	169	267	125	5	...	779	652	1,431	2·12	1·77	1·95	2·20	13
14	Kánara	13	9	1,285	56	138	58	119	101	90	30	2	71	13	5	...	...	350	307	657	1·48	1·41	1·45	0·59	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	...	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·48	15
16	Broach	8	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·59	16
17	Kaira	11	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·05	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·90	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	1	870	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3·04	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	...	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·79	20
21	Hyderabad	13	...	1,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·24	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	...	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·07	22
23	Lárkhána	11	...	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	23
24	Sukkur	9	...	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier	5	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	25
	Total for the Presidency.	283	87	25,885	925	1,086	1461	2,763	3,016	1,666	1,126	699	971	575	202	26	9	7,299	6,301	13,600	0·72	0·70	0·74	2·86	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1901.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8			9	10
No	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Number of these deaths among Children.		Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 10 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	25	21	2,645	98	40	60	75	57	26	7	4	5	...	...	...	44	172	143	315	69	202	0·24	0·20	0·22	0·70	1
2	Násik	16	15	1,649	80	21	13	36	30	16	16	4	1	1	2	1	2	65	78	143	34	76	0·16	0·19	0·18	0·31	2
3	Thána	11	7	1,633	20	3	9	16	13	4	...	2	4	2	1	...	...	28	26	54	6	42	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·41	3
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	1	1	18	20	38	25	19	15	15	4	3	...	1	1	89	70	159	36	53	0·20	0·24	0·21	1·05	4
5	Kolába	11	9	1,484	43	29	13	14	18	24	8	3	6	1	...	2	5	54	69	123	37	67	0·18	0·22	0·20	0·47	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	6	1,355	13	4	1	1	3	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	6	14	8	22	5	12	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·13	6
7	Poona	12	10	1,191	55	22	24	40	30	25	9	6	2	...	...	4	2	76	88	164	59	88	0·15	0·18	0·17	0·20	7
8	Sholápur	10	6	719	22	4	6	7	6	2	...	2	6	3	3	3	1	24	19	43	7	5	0·07	0·05	0·06	0·14	8
9	Sátára	15	12	1,345	63	51	36	45	26	21	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	96	94	190	66	84	0·17	0·16	0·17	0·05	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	9	1,308	170	82	68	109	100	66	45	27	13	6	3	7	2	262	266	528	100	213	0·48	0·43	0·45	0·23	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	10	1,076	96	44	86	100	121	75	45	14	8	1	2	3	17	270	246	516	88	271	0·54	0·50	0·52	0·16	11
12	Dharwar	17	16	1,303	214	89	99	176	195	152	101	50	31	9	8	19	36	536	420	956	237	510	0·96	0·76	0·86	0·32	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	41	11	26	24	11	6	5	1	3	5	4	3	7	54	52	106	31	43	0·15	0·14	0·14	0·16	13
14	Kánara	13	12	1,285	189	64	55	98	124	99	97	199	139	73	46	45	69	589	519	1,108	178	331	2·49	2·38	2·44	0·69	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	7	776	31	10	22	37	28	12	7	3	...	...	...	1	1	71	50	121	28	52	0·22	0·16	0·19	0·19	15
16	Broach	8	1	408	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·30	16
17	Kaira	11	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	1	691	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·28	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	12	5	633	17	23	18	39	30	16	7	1	...	...	1	2	9	89	57	146	16	30	0·36	0·29	0·33	0·33	20
21	Hyderabad	13	9	1,412	31	95	69	65	57	44	45	10	3	12	4	7	4	205	210	415	94	245	0·38	0·47	0·42	0·09	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	1	669	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	22
23	Lárkhána	11	7	713	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	6	1	1	1	9	17	11	28	8	14	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·05	23
24	Sukkur	9	6	611	7	...	...	2	20	32	49	39	15	6	1	5	8	84	93	177	52	106	0·30	0·39	0·34	0·12	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier	5	6	391	7	1	...	...	2	5	...	3	...	...	1	4	3	10	9	19	4	3	0·08	0·09	0·08	0·19	25
	Total for the Presidency.	283	187	25,885	1,219	602	625	924	896	649	464	304	250	125	77	108	226	2,80 5	2,532	8,340	1,155	2,478	0·29	0·28	0·29	0·25	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1901.*

Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		5												6			7			8	9
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Total. Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,645	2,242	2,229	1,672	1,986	1,655	1,187	796	834	1,25.	1,771	1,696	1,725	1,714	9,360	9,194	18,554	12·97	13·03	13·00	25·36	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,049	1,428	1,634	1,495	1,602	958	784	657	690	69.	799	726	868	911	6,12	5,582	11,705	14·84	13·36	14·36	22·55	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,633	1,550	2,105	2,178	2,238	1,138	793	661	610	88	830	816	1,020	1,018	7,67	6,562	14,241	18·20	16·87	17·56	20·73	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	585	988	1,308	936	879	461	452	452	472	446	425	416	4,941	2,939	7,880	10·53	10·09	10·36	10·54	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,484	1,337	1,541	1,271	1,498	782	661	525	554	718	603	549	614	772	5,218	4,805	10,023	17·14	15·96	16·55	17·66	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	11	1,355	1,270	950	1,087	1,428	922	806	622	744	746	785	858	771	531	5,227	5,023	10,250	12·29	11·97	12·25	14·35	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	1,105	1,336	1,221	2,068	1,508	1,089	949	968	1,173	1,126	1,156	1,226	1,282	7,893	7,209	15,102	15·84	14·69	15·27	20·04	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	719	676	738	736	884	828	635	485	669	985	752	786	646	774	4,627	4,321	8,948	12·76	12·07	12·42	17·13	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,345	1,195	882	845	1,271	1,221	870	826	804	961	903	763	1,174	1,048	6,161	5,347	11,508	10·83	9·26	10·04	14·61	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,308	1,290	1,394	1,782	2,224	1,311	1,036	939	1,091	1,117	911	927	993	1,043	7,109	7,639	14,748	12·99	12·31	12·63	13·65	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	972	540	553	689	716	663	593	587	570	620	744	681	709	3,955	3,701	7,656	7·89	7·53	7·72	7·84	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,303	1,235	900	1,115	1,264	1,254	1,011	933	888	942	952	1,100	1,280	1,686	6,87	6,515	13,385	12·25	11·80	12·03	12·42	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	1,039	433	384	703	929	656	551	564	472	585	834	780	618	3,716	3,843	7,559	10·09	10·46	10·28	12·99	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,285	1,084	538	583	585	529	539	503	602	68	582	572	683	815	3,788	3,473	7,211	15·84	15·90	15·87	15·09	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	781	1,300	1,402	1,695	1,050	920	721	818	839	908	752	826	880	6,090	6,021	12,111	19·16	18·86	19·02	23·55	15
16	Broach	8	8	408	387	998	578	699	475	368	350	320	450	797	951	1,121	1,005	4,115	3,997	8,112	27·71	27·90	27·81	40·22	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	569	1,631	1,216	1,514	1,121	796	696	588	1,025	2,099	2,598	2,292	2,066	9,324	8,718	18,042	24·32	25·60	25·19	24·61	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	691	552	935	636	539	521	363	289	233	286	379	471	455	505	2,826	2,786	5,612	21·40	22·45	21·50	52·12	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	12	870	847	4,906	3,717	3,850	2,424	2,101	1,584	1,139	1,712	2,809	3,272	3,445	3,732	17,785	16,966	34,751	43·63	43·78	43·69	40·72	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	11	633	633	891	674	671	607	557	329	312	262	315	460	496	642	3,523	2,693	6,216	14·31	13·70	14·04	13·92	20
21	Hyderabad ...	13	13	1,412	1,412	1,854	1,448	1,338	1,333	1,077	942	742	717	738	1,379	2,055	2,117	8,756	7,024	15,780	16·10	15·80	15·96	11·89	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	19	10	669	669	1,312	1,034	1,198	827	624	413	332	278	224	380	708	767	4,515	3,582	8,097	22 27	22·38	22·25	21·85	22
23	Lárkhána	11	11	713	713	1,395	870	688	788	803	735	585	546	755	1,031	2,359	2,055	7,261	6,750	14,011	20·51	22·35	21·36	19·85	23
24	Sukkur	9	9	611	611	701	535	48.	425	529	435	379	424	584	974	1,239	835	3,940	3,642	7,582	13·99	15·09	14·50	16·92	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier	5	6	391	391	238	175	1.7	165	179	152	171	175	225	35.	423	426	1,53	1,334	2,867	11·81	13·06	12·86	15·51	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	283	281	25,885	23,939	31,970	28,175	32,579	24,524	19,926	16,147	15,676	18,285	21,431	25,052	28,835	28,488	152,285	139,666	291,951	15·98	15·69	15·80	19·17	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX-A.—DEATHS *registered from* PLAGUE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1901.*

Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		5												6			7			8	9
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Total. Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	10	2,645	36	...	43	380	103	12	1	...	...	85	388	689	975	1,310	1,366	2,676	1·82	1·94	1·88	0·13	1
2	Násik	16	7	1,049	28	7	13	16	1	...	...	1	...	7	91	313	231	337	349	686	0 81	0·86	0·84	3·06	2
3	Thána	11	10	1,633	79	203	539	758	380	345	62	115	284	332	146	116	113	1,906	1,487	3,393	4·52	3·82	4·18	0·40	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	1,606	3,846	4,675	2,453	1,151	312	431	881	1,045	788	775	731	12,579	6,115	18,694	26·80	20·99	23·58	14·72	4
5	Kolába...	11	7	1,484	46	17	54	129	55	30	33	114	214	184	127	86	73	641	475	1,116	2·15	1·57	1·84	1·01	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	6	1,355	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	9	9	12	8	20	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·85	6
7	Poona	12	11	1,191	104	43	40	54	21	11	4	9	73	317	781	1,281	1,624	2,115	2,139	4,258	4·25	4·36	4·30	6·83	7
8	Sholápur	10	5	719	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	41	100	62	57	154	133	287	0·42	0·37	0·40	1·83	8
9	Sátára	15	14	1,345	301	35	28	12	6	10	7	241	1,411	4,330	6,215	5,366	4,414	19,260	11,815	22,075	18·04	20·46	19·26	4·56	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	5	1,308	20	2	6	9	28	86	15	14	4	10	5	11	67	135	122	257	0·24	0·19	0·22	0·23	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	371	499	869	889	358	492	1,017	2,017	2,761	5,263	8,467	6,594	4,547	16,332	17,471	33,803	32·59	35·57	34·07	6·75	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,303	391	100	153	229	183	315	655	1,959	4,776	7,054	7,094	5,373	3,984	15,719	16,158	31,877	28·02	29·27	28·65	2·60	12
13	Bijápur	10	5	1,112	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	3	...	30	29	13	42	0·08	0·04	0·6	1·06	13
14	Kánara	13	3	1,285	19	3	14	7	...	7	11	9	78	191	30	69	108	282	245	527	1·19	1·12	1 16	0·24	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	8	776	75	67	125	145	120	127	92	207	501	380	324	506	409	1,439	1,564	2,994	4·50	4·90	4·70	2·32	15
16	Broach... ...	8	5	408	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	640	446	392	393	910	988	1,898	6·14	6·90	6·50	0·78	16
17	Kaira	11	3	605	2	...	2	4	2	1	...	3	...	4	111	116	126	174	195	369	0·46	0·57	0·52	0·46	17
18	Panch Mahals... ...	7	1	691	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	0·57	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	3	870	1	4	12	121	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	63	93	156	0·15	0·24	0·19	0·04	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	6	633	22	1	80	570	1,065	753	52	10	19	37	76	211	227	1,899	1,202	3,101	7·71	6·12	7·00	5·03	20
21	Hyderabad	13	4	1,412	4	...	...	2	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	27	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·30	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	...	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Lárkhána	11	...	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Sukkur...	9	1	611	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·07	...	0·04	0·26	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier.	5	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	283	143	25,885	1,571	2,587	5,432	8,000	4,814	3,345	2,291	5,136	11,057	19,925	25,103	21,871	18,109	66,318	61,941	128,259	6·96	6·92	6·94	2·82	

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ANNUAL FORM NO. X.—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *and* DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1901.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh ...	25	25	2,645	1,488	601	522	843	667	589	432	423	613	974	753	642	937	4,424	3,572	7,996	6·13	5·07	5·60	10·25	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,649	778	339	401	395	348	270	301	321	288	297	226	165	207	2,053	1,555	3,608	4·98	3·86	4·43	8·86	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,633	307	145	145	113	84	70	60	73	106	83	88	58	66	643	449	1,092	1·52	1·15	1·35	2·55	3
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	1	1	425	407	349	293	273	206	248	332	315	269	260	311	2,226	1,462	3,688	4·74	5·02	4·84	5·50	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,484	530	188	178	132	121	112	91	115	182	104	79	99	111	876	636	1,512	2·83	2·11	2·50	4·23	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,355	1,020	521	519	550	408	397	373	574	580	570	470	409	223	3,012	2,582	5,594	7·22	6·15	6·69	10·05	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	783	394	366	507	388	386	391	544	742	566	488	433	455	3,085	2,575	5,660	6·19	5·25	5·72	7·72	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	719	604	418	415	389	395	312	389	606	910	838	533	379	271	3,170	2,685	5,855	8·74	7·50	8·12	11·00	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,345	778	363	322	376	371	354	458	523	632	624	565	588	473	2,881	2,768	5,649	5·07	4·79	4·93	6·57	9
10	Ratnágiri ...	10	10	1,308	909	319	306	253	226	289	233	300	357	278	250	232	220	1,808	1,455	3,263	3·31	2·35	2·79	4·19	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	768	394	361	477	476	604	634	705	655	551	543	376	367	3,180	3,013	6,193	6·35	6·13	6·24	5·92	11
12	Dhárwár ...	17	17	1,303	577	130	188	170	187	251	274	297	287	230	179	195	214	1,389	1,213	2,602	2·48	2·20	2·34	2·27	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	570	125	115	152	131	135	156	261	274	358	306	209	149	1,181	1,190	2,371	3·21	3·24	3·22	4·73	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,285	280	45	65	30	71	55	61	71	113	101	84	68	84	483	365	848	2·05	1·67	1·87	2·09	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	105	58	49	50	36	37	15	37	50	47	61	33	45	291	227	518	0·92	0·71	0·81	1·52	15
16	Broach	8	8	408	44	37	21	18	15	11	4	8	25	41	23	33	31	151	116	267	1·02	0·81	0·92	3·91	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	258	213	111	95	81	53	53	53	77	140	209	285	166	936	600	1,536	2·49	1·76	2·14	5·18	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	691	34	44	17	10	5	3	3	6	8	9	7	8	10	69	61	130	0·52	0·47	0·50	12·94	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	11	870	91	149	86	127	84	83	48	43	81	82	84	107	154	657	471	1,128	1·61	1·21	1·42	3·34	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	9	633	12	40	23	17	25	27	12	15	22	29	23	21	21	156	119	275	0·63	0·61	0·62	1·06	20
21	Hyderabad ...	13	12	1,412	29	34	19	21	16	22	14	10	22	24	35	26	30	155	118	273	0·29	0·27	0·28	0·27	21
22	Thar and Párkar.	9	6	669	12	2	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	4	12	16	0·02	0·07	0·04	0·13	22
23	Lárkhána ...	11	7	713	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	8	2	10	10	20	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·11	23
24	Sukkur	9	8	611	8	7	13	6	8	2	3	2	6	10	10	18	13	62	36	98	0·22	0·15	0·19	0·40	24
25	Jacobabad ...	5	2	391	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	1	6	0·04	0·01	0·03	0·05	25
	Total for the Presidency	283	267	25,885	10,018	5,042	4,649	5,086	4,440	4,335	4,261	5,238	6,364	6,276	5,286	4,657	4,564	32,907	27,291	60,198	3·45	3·05	3·26	5·01	